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Friday, April 28, 1961
Vaisakha 8, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LV contains Nos. 51 - 61)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 28, 1961/Vaisakha 8, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-U.S.A. Air Talks

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*1777. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the air talks between United States of America and India have been resumed;

(b) if so, whether these have been concluded; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir, the talks between Indian and U.S. authorities have been resumed in Washington from 24th April, 1961.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what is the exact proposal under consideration?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid the talks are going on; it would not be in the interest of the talks to disclose it.

Shri Tyagi: It may be explained as to what are talks in the air. Is it about aeroplanes? What does it pertain to?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): As usual, my hon. friend has caught the wrong end of the stick. Air talks really means talks about air frequencies betwen India and U.S.A.

दिल्ली में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

*१७७८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्री ने सब राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन जनवरी, १९६१ में दिल्ली में बुलाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कौन-कौन से महत्वपूर्ण निश्चय किये गये ; और

(ग) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्य क्रम बनाया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 21].

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know what is the reaction of the States regarding the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A summary of the proceedings has been submitted to the Chief Secretaries of the States, G.M.s, etc. and they are being examined by the concerned Directors. The results are yet to be known.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The conference was held in the month of January. January, February and March have passed and we are at the fag end of April, 4 months have passed. What is the reaction of the States and how far the States have implemented all these decisions?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We generally discussed various matters.

Mr. Speaker: This ought not to have been admitted. From time to time Ministers meet for various purposes. Every detail is not to be given to this House. It is not as if it is a report.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: A conference of the Chief Ministers was called here. They met, discussed something and decided something. I want to know to what extent the States have reacted to those decisions.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. There are conferences of various Ministers of various departments. They are all negotiations between the Centre and the States. For instance, if any hon. Member asks for information as to what one Minister has written to another, I am not going to allow that correspondence to be placed here. Likewise, when they meet and discuss orally various other things, there may be many matters. What is to be done if hon. Members ask if the decisions of every one of those conferences have been implemented? He asks as if he knows what exactly happened.

Shri Tyagi: The object of the conference can be mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: If decisions have been taken, one must be satisfied with that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The hon. Minister has given a statement where some of the decisions arrived at are given. I want to know to what extent those decisions have been implemented.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister prepared to take the House into confidence?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The following important matters of a general nature were raised and decisions taken, *viz.*, with regard to educational facilities, fair-price shops, safety measures, guarding the rail track, etc. These are being implemented.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Under the Constitution, there is division of powers. There are certain matters in which the Centre has to depend on the State Governments for security, etc. They are inter-related. Every conference between the Centre and the States in relation to administrative and other matters ought not to be brought up here. If there is some committee appointed where a report has been made, I can allow questions; but not with regard to these negotiations.

An Hon. Member: The decisions are given in the statement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: For instance, railways also run schools. There are some schools where fees are being charged from the students. In some schools in a particular area, they are exempted. Such questions were discussed at the Chief Ministers' conference and we put questions.

Mr. Speaker: Let him ask whether any exemption has been given or let him ask with respect to any particular matter. If things of a general nature were discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference, I cannot allow questions on that. If tomorrow some other Minister has been invited, shall I allow a question about what happened between this Minister and that Minister? If it is a public conference, I will allow. If it is a departmental conference, I am not going to allow.

Life Insurance for Cattle

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*1783. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of four States—Punjab, Maharashtra, Madras and Andhra Pradesh have finalised their schemes for Life Insurance for cattle in their respective areas;

(b) if so, what are the important features of such a scheme;

(c) whether any programme for the development and expansion of the same has been drawn by them;

(d) whether the Government of India have in any way associated and participated in it; and

(e) if so, the nature of such association and participation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

(d) The Government of India had suggested to the State Governments to include pilot Cattle Insurance scheme in their Third Five Year Plans.

(e) The Central Government will provide the technical guidance and co-ordinate the work in various States when the pilot scheme is implemented. Financial assistance will also be provided by the Government of India on the pattern to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any such scheme has been received from the Punjab Government and if so, what are the main features of that scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think we have received any scheme, although we have read in the papers that the Punjab Government is considering it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister said that it was going to be a pilot scheme. May I know whether this pilot scheme will be taken up in each State or in only one State? May I know what will be the expenditure on this pilot scheme and how much money it will involve?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have suggested it to all the States. Unfortunately not a single State up to last year came forward to have even one pilot scheme.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know if the scheme would be enforced in any way in big States like U.P.?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already stated that although we prepared ourselves for giving assistance—financial and expert—unfortunately no State came forward with any concrete scheme. Punjab is considering it; but we have not yet received any scheme.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether this scheme will be extended to the Union Territories also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: When the pilot schemes are taken up and when it is found that they are working satisfactorily, we will see to it that it is extended to the whole of India.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन राज्यों ने पशुधन का बीमा कराना स्वीकार कर लिया है और किन किन राज्यों ने अभी इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : पिछले साल तक तो किसी ने भी स्वीकार नहीं किया है ।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know what are the broad features of the scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The scheme has not yet started. How can I give it?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Central Government have any scheme under their consideration to introduce cattle insurance throughout the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have been stating so long, we have advised and we have requested the State Governments to take up pilot projects, but not a single State has taken it up. I may inform the House that there is a private co-operative society which has started both crop insurance as well as cattle insurance.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the amount earmarked for this purpose in the third Plan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Rs. 75,000.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The Minister stated that a co-operative society has started this scheme. May I know whether any financial help has been given to that society?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No; it has been done on their own.

Super Constellations for I.A.C.

*1784. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce Super Constellations on the internal routes in India which have become spare due to A.I.I.'s acquiring of the Boeings; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The question is under examination.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the aspects of this question that are under examination, and why is it that this examination is taking so long?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question was considered only two days ago in this House on the debate initiated by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, and I had stated at that time that there are certain important matters that, from a commercial point of view, are to be considered by the I.A.C.—for example, the cost of operation, training of pilots, suitability of aircraft and so many other things. I hope the question will be decided very soon.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I understand that it has been decided that super constellations must be released for internal routes. May I know how many of these will be released for these routes and what are the routes which are going to be taken up first of all?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may inform the House that the Air India will be able to release two to three super constellations in 1961-62. A few more will be released later, by the end of 1962. As far as the routes are concerned, of course, as I have said, the whole question is under consideration; but it can be only trunk routes, it cannot be any other routes.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that on two routes, particularly Bombay-Calcutta and Bombay-New Delhi, people have to wait sometimes for four days sometimes weeks to get a seat?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir; it is so.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know for how long these planes have been lying idle, and why when we took steps to introduce Boeing jets it was not contemplated that these planes would be superfluous on international routes and, also, why no provision therefore was made to see that as soon as they are released from international routes they would be available for inland routes?

Shri Mohiuddin: The question of availability for inland routes has been under consideration during the last six to eight months. At that time we were informed by Air India that they will release a few, say two or three, by 1961-62. As a matter of fact,, hon. Members know that if two only are released they will be of no use on internal routes either, unless more are available.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, earlier the hon. Minister was pleased to state to us that they were considering the question of training pilots, remodelling and all those things. When we were switching on from super constellations to Boeing jets on international routes, this was the simplest matter that would have been obvious to anybody that these planes would be superfluous and they would not be of any use there. May I know what steps were taken, therefore, to forestall this and prepare for that?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): It is not as simple as my hon. friend thinks it to be, because it is not so easy to run these big planes on internal routes. So the matter is being considered and examined by our technical advisers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why was it not considered before the Boeings were purchased?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members want to know why whatever is sought to be done now was not thought of before, before these planes became spare, before the Boeings were purchased? The Boeings could not have been purchased overnight. They must have been purchased after due consideration. Then they could have anticipated that these planes would go out of the international routes. Now when some others are being taken, you are considering to use these planes. Hon. Members want to know why it was not thought of earlier, and why these planes were kept idle?

Shri Mohiuddin: Three Boeings were purchased and they were delivered in 1960. Owing to international traffic development Air-India decided to buy one more and an order was placed for that. So there would be only four at this time, in May-June 1961. Further consideration was given by Air-India for purchasing two more Boeings. They will come only at a later stage. Now, Sir, when only three or four Boeings are available they cannot release super constellations—perhaps only one or two could be released. When they have six Boeings they can release more. That is how the question came up, and Government appointed a committee some five or six months ago to go into the matter. The committee's report was received some one and a half months ago. It has been sent to the Indian Airlines Corporation to consider it. The Indian Airlines Corporation has also been considering the use of super constellations on the trunk routes.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know how many are lying idle, what is the cost of maintenance per month, and what could have been gained if they could have been put into operation immediately they were available?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No plane is lying idle. We converted them into two cargo planes flying on international routes with cargo.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there is any proposal to sell these constellations and super constellations? May I also know the price at which they are proposed to be sold?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of the price that will be available in the international market, but it may be stated that the prices of piston-engined aircrafts are going down and have gone down.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that these super constellations which were purchased for crores of rupees are now being contemplated to be sold for less than Rs. 20 lakhs each?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir; that is not under consideration. At the present moment, the written down value of super constellations is between Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs. If they are sold at all—I do not think that problem is under consideration—the best price will be obtained.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the cost of operation of

these super constellations in the internal services, namely, using a special kind of petrol, was the main reason that prevented putting super constellations on the internal services?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is also one of the considerations—petrol has to be imported from outside.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that the committee that was referred to by the hon. Minister or some other committee stated that there were some technical difficulties in running these super constellations in the internal routes; if so, may I know the nature of those technical difficulties?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think there will be any insuperable technical difficulty. One point that may be mentioned is that super constellation is meant for a stage length of over about 1500 miles.

New Railway Lines in Third Plan

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*1785. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently increased the allotment for the construction of new lines by Rupees 25 crores, during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the additional railway lines that will be included as a result of this increase; and

(c) whether Salem-Bangalore rail link will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Salem-Bangalore rail link has been given second priority in the additional line that has to be included in the Plan. In view of this, may I know when the Government propose to undertake the final location survey so that there may not be any difficulty?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A firm decision has yet to be taken on this matter, and any further step will be taken only when the whole thing is finalised and a firm decision taken.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when a firm decision is likely to be arrived at?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The matter is at present under correspondence and consideration between the Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has written to the Railway Minister as well as the Planning Commission to increase the allotment by Rs. 25 crores for new railway lines?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This matter has been under consideration for a considerable time past; that is to say, our eagerness to supply certain lines which are considered important in the south and, on the other hand, balanced by certain difficulties which come to the way of expanding the railway budget. As the House, perhaps, knows, at the present moment the Planning Commission has not finalised its report, but there are two approaches. There is the approach which leads to Rs. 7500 crores which can be spent according to our estimate of resources and a planned budget of Rs. 8,000 crores that has been planned for that, because we think it might be possible to reach that figure in our resources—but it will be limited to our resources. Ultimately, looking at it from that point of view, we hope to provide a certain sum of money—I can't say exactly how much—for the southern railways. It may be, of course, that they may not be completed in the Third Five Year Plan and they may go over to the Fourth Plan.

Shri Tangamani: In the Conference which the Railway Ministry had with the Chief Ministers it was agreed that the requests made by the State Governments on the basis of priority will

also be considered. May I know whether it is not a fact that the Madras Government wanted the Salem-Bangalore line and Tinnevelli-Kanyakumari line to get priority in the Third Plan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All the State Governments have sent in their priorities and they will be given due consideration.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही है कि राज्य पुनर्निर्माण आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश सदृश विस्तृत प्रान्त में जहां पर कि यातायात के साधन बहुत कम हैं, यह कहा था कि इस प्रान्त के निर्माण के बाद वहां पर अनेक रेलवे लाइनें बनाई जायें, तो क्या इस संबंध में खैर खाग कर बस्तर के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जी हां उस ने ऐसा कहा था । जैसा आप को मालूम है दण्डकारण्य स्कीम के अन्दर एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की स्कीम है और उसका काम जारी है । वह बस्तर हो कर जाएगी ।

Shri Narasimhan: From what the Prime Minister has stated, are we to take it that in case the overall allocation is increased and the lines mentioned by the Railway Board to the Planning Commission are taken up, the execution will be phased between the Third and Fourth Plan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said was that, if necessary, it will be extended. We will try to do it in the Third Plan. May be, under the pressure of events, it may be extended to the Fourth Plan.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether a final decision to join Himmatnagar with Vijapur has been taken?

Mr. Speaker: How can we go into individual lines on this question?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know whether the ring railway in Delhi will be taken up in the Third Plan or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A separate notice may be given.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Punjab has made a personal appeal to the Prime Minister of India for the construction of the Chandigarh-Ludhiana line and, if so, the decision taken thereon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have received a number of letters on that subject.

Bridge on the Betwa at Nautghat

***1786. Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the project of construction of a bridge over the river Betwa at Nautghat;

(b) the amount of contribution made by Uttar Pradesh Government, Madhya Pradesh Government and the Government of India; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The estimate for the work has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Tenders for the work received by the State Government are under finalisation and the work will shortly be awarded.

(b) The work is estimated to cost Rs. 26·70 lakhs which is being shared in equal proportions by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of India.

(c) By the end of 1963.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it correct that the estimates according to the tender appear to have been exceeded by about Rs. 3 lakhs? If so, what is the proposal to meet this expenditure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that the tenders that have been received showed that the estimated amount may have to be increased by about Rs. 3 lakhs. How that shall be met is a matter of negotiation between the Government of India and the concerned two State Governments.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this line connects Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is the chief line to Khajuraho, a tourist attraction, would the Government of India meet the extra expenditure from the allocations made for tourist promotion?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is exactly the reason why we have agreed to share the expenditure to be incurred on this particular project. In fact, to begin with, we made an offer of Rs. 8 lakhs. It had to be increased because the estimates came to Rs. 26·70 lakhs. If the suggestion is that the increase of Rs. 3 lakhs or more—it might be more—had to be taken over entirely by the Centre, that seems to be rather improbable.

Nutrition Division

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*1787. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Nutrition Division as a permanent wing of the Central Food Ministry; and

(b) if so, what will be its constitution and functions?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, it is proposed to create a wing in the Food Department for dealing with nutritional problems. In accordance with the usual practice, the posts required for this organisation will be initially created on a temporary basis, but may eventually be made permanent in the light of experience.

(b) The detailed organisation has yet to be worked out but as a preliminary step two gazetted posts and some non-gazetted posts have been sanctioned.

Broadly speaking, the nutrition wing will make an appraisal of the pattern of consumption prevailing in various parts of the country, suggest measures for raising the level of nutrition, work out and popularize balanced diets for different regions, attempt to promote suitable dietary habits, and help generally in formulating ideas as to how nutritional deficiencies can be removed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which is the State in India which is very backward in nutrition and which is the State in India which is very advanced?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The State which is the highest in nutrition is evidently the State from which the hon. Member comes, namely, Punjab. With regard to the most backward State in nutrition, I want notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this wing will concern itself only with research problems or will it also interest itself in the implementation of these projects?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It would not be concerning itself mainly with research problems. There is already in the Food Department a small nucleus division dealing with supplementary and protective food. This nutrition division that is proposed to be set up will be either another branch of that department or will be integrated with that organisation. Regarding the latter part of the question, whether this division will concern itself more with implementation; yes that is quite correct. The research part of it is mainly the concern of the Health Ministry. This will be a sort of operational arm by which the schemes should be implemented and popularised.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी शायद मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि इस संबंध में कुछ प्रचार भी

किया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी वस्तुयें खानी चाहियें, कौन सी नहीं, कौन सी वस्तुओं में दोष है और कौन सी में गुण हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में भी क्या कोई साहित्य प्रकाशित करने का विचार किया गया है और अगर किया गया है कि तो क्या वह साहित्य सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा या किसी खास भाषा में किया जाएगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): जरूर इस प्रकार के साहित्य का निर्माण होगा और वह हर एक भाषा में होगा ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What will be the financial implication of this scheme?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have already stated, the details are only being worked out. At present we are going to make two or three appointments—Deputy Technical Advisers, Assistant Technical Advisers and some Technical Assistants.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know the relationship that this branch will have with the nutrition laboratory at Hyderabad?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We will certainly have close liaison with the laboratories as well as the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has just now stated that they will try to see what is a balanced diet. May I know whether any steps have been taken so far to arrive at a balanced diet in India? If we have done something, have we any definite data about the balanced diet required in India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly we have data with regard to the requirements of a balanced diet. But I might confess that the Food Department was mainly concerning itself with the import, production, distribution and storage of foodgrains and has not concerned itself primarily with this problem of nutrition and other similar problems. That is why a new division is proposed to be set up now.

Shri Tyagi: I had occasion to read some of the beautiful pamphlets issued by the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Bangalore. So, I do not think there is any necessity to have a duplication of that work. They are already making research and issuing beautiful pamphlets, prescribing balanced diet etc. I do not know what this cell would do after the work has already been done by another organisation.

Shri S. K. Patil: The whole question of nutrition is in its infancy in this country. Reference has been made to the Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore. They are mainly concerning themselves with research. But there are many things to be done in the fields in order that diversification of the food habits take place. It is a very vast subject. We are co-operating with the FAO, who also give us guidance as to how the nutrition standards of our diet should be improved.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that nutrition is a very preventive measure with regard to the improvement of health, is there any co-ordination between the Food Ministry and the Health Ministry and, if so, what? Secondly, changing the food habits is the primary work with the people. Is there any proposal to set up a non-official board or organisation for working out these changes in the food habits of the people?

Shri S. K. Patil: There are two or three questions which have been asked. So far as co-ordination is concerned, there will be perfect co-ordination between the Health Ministry and our Ministry. So far as implementation aspect is concerned, it is a branch of the Agriculture Ministry. Therefore, whatever is suggested by

them will be implemented by the entire Ministry, by the respective departments that go into the field. In regard to non-official co-operation, the hon. Member must be knowing that even in what little we are doing today, we are taking the help of non-official organisations. It will be done in future in a larger measure.

हिन्दी में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

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१७८६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री अजराज सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के अधीन जो विभिन्न सरकारी संस्थायें हैं उनकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट अभी तक हिन्दी में न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) भविष्य में वे रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी निकालने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है और कब से उस व्यवस्था के अनुसार कार्य होने लगेगा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) और (ख). कुछ वार्षिक रिपोर्टें, जो कि इस मंत्रालय और इस के अधीन कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती हैं, पहले ही से हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं।

उन कार्यालयों को, जो कि अपनी रिपोर्टें केवल अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित करते हैं, निदेश दिया जा रहा है कि वे पूर्व हिदायतों के अनुसार हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कृषि कार्य से संबंधित जो व्यक्ति भारतवर्ष के अन्दर हैं उन में से अधिकांश संख्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों की है जो अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं से परिचित हैं अथवा हिन्दी भाषा से परिचित हैं, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय की ओर से जो साहित्य प्रकाशित होता है उस में अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाले साहित्य की मात्रा अधिक है ? और क्या भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि इस प्रकार के साहित्य को उचित अनुपात से प्रकाशित किया जाये ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल: पूरा ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा क्योंकि वह सब भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होना चाहिये । अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होना गलत है, वह कमी है, और मैं समझता हूं कि इस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता है । चूंकि लोग दूसरी भाषायें समझते हैं, जैसे प्रादेशिक भाषायें और हिन्दी, इस लिये उन में इसे प्रकाशित होना चाहिये ।

डा० गोविन्द दास: अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पूरा ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत समय से इस बात का वचन दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन वह वचन कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं किया जा रहा है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कब तक हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि उन के मंत्रालय का इस प्रकार का सारा साहित्य हिन्दी में और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होगा ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : समय तो मैं नहीं दे सकता हूं । लेकिन मुझे याद नहीं आता कि पिछले बीस महीनों में मैं ने कभी भी इस प्रकार का वचन दिया था और उसे पूरा नहीं किया ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of what Dr. Padma Bhushan has said, is any attempt being made to get all these reports issued in the languages of India?

Shri S. K. Patil: Not only will an attempt be made, but it is necessary, because it has to reach the farmer in the language which he understands.

Report on Post Graduate Medical Studies

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*1790. { **Shri Kunhan:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy to go into the question of post-graduate medical studies has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(c) whether Government have examined the same; and

(d) the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Kunhan: The committee was appointed in the year 1956. May I know what is the reason for the delay in submitting its report?

Shri Karmarkar: It took some substantial amount of time for the committee to collect material. It will take some more time to consider that material.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there are any hostel facilities provided for post-graduate medical students and whether there is any proposal to raise the stipend or scholarship from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200?

Shri Karmarkar: This was a committee appointed to go into the question of existing facilities for post-graduate medical education and to suggest reforms in that regard. The question which my hon. friend has raised is a very interesting one, but separate notice for it is required.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What will be the agency for the implementation of the recommendations of this committee? Is it proposed to entrust it to the Medical Council of India, which is the supreme body for looking after medical education?

Shri Karmarkar: As my hon. friend knows, the Indian Medical Council does not implement anything. It considers all matters and sets up standards for under-graduate and post-graduate education. Implementation will be through Government or non-official organisations.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this report is likely to be received. Is one of the reasons for the delay the fact that the Chairman of this Committee who is an eminent doctor is also a busy man?

Shri Karmarkar: This also is likely to be part of the reasons for the delay, but that is only a small part. A large part of it is that this is a subject of great importance and a lot of material has to be collected. I understand they are going to consider the matter at a meeting to be held in May.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it not one of the functions of the Indian Medical Council to see that proper standards are maintained; if so, what is the reason for taking post-graduate medical education out of the purview of this Council?

Dr. Karmarkar: I should not like the House to discuss what is contained in the Act. The Act is in the Library of the House. Different opinions can be held about the contents of the Act. The opinion that Government hold is what I have expressed. The Indian Medical Council will set the standards; its implementation will have to be done by other agencies. It cannot implement its own recommendations or decisions.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the Committee will also go into the question of falling standards in medical colleges?

Shri Karmarkar: The standards are not falling. It is a fact that on account of a number of institutions suddenly coming up there is a paucity of teaching personnel. But I fail to see how there can be fall in standards when examinations are held and only

those who passed them are awarded degrees. There is absolutely no fall in standards. There has been some difficulty on account of paucity of sufficient teaching personnel. There is no room for discouragement on that score.

Breach in Bhakra Canal Wall

*1791. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious breach has been caused recently in the Canal Wall on the right of the Bhakra Canal, inundating vast tracts of land; and

(b) if so, what action has since been taken to check further land coming under water and to plug the breach?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). No breach has been reported in the Bhakra Main Canal. There was, however, a minor breach in the Balsamand Distributory Branch on 12th April, 1961.

(b) The breach was plugged by 14th April.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether Government have tried to ascertain the reasons for the breach, and whether it appeared all of a sudden and the authorities were taken unawares? If the breach was apprehended why were not appropriate measures taken in time?

Shri Hathi: There was no breach in the wall of the main canal. There was a small breach 15 x 4 only. The water that spread around covered only an area of 173 acres. It was a minor breach and not at all a major breach. The reason for the small breach is being investigated.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether it is a fact that a large area of land was inundated by the flooding waters, and, if so, what was the area?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the area over which the water spread was only 173 acres.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Bhakra Canal is facing some kind of a crisis almost every year and there is some breach here or there? May I know whether Government has investigated the reasons for these frequent breaches in the Canal?

Shri Hathi: As I said, it is a small distributary carrying only 200 cusecs of water. There is no breach in the main canal. Let us not be panicky about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some enquiry is being conducted into the various breaches that took place about one or two years back and, if so, whether any committee has been appointed to go into the question of breaches to avoid future occurrences?

Shri Hathi: I think a committee was appointed previously to look into accidents which happened from time to time.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this breached wall had lining, if so, single or double?

Shri Hathi: I do not think this has lining.

Gandak Irrigation and Power Project

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*1793. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the States participating in Gandak Irrigation and Power Project;

(b) the estimated cost of the Project and how it will be shared;

(c) whether the execution of the Project has commenced;

(d) financial assistance proposed to be given by the Centre to this Project;

(e) whether any foreign exchange has been sanctioned for this purpose; and

(f) whether Centre has given any directions to the project authorities to

give preference to the local inhabitants of the Project area for recruitment of Class III and IV Staff?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 5144 lakhs, out of which Bihar will bear Rs. 4047 lakhs and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 1097 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Project is well under way.

(d) No separate earmarked assistance is being given from the Centre for this Project.

(e) No, Sir. Steps are being taken by the Government of India to arrange for the foreign exchange required for the Project.

(f) No, Sir.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि आज गंडक प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जो क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ के एम्पलाईज की बहाली होती है वह गंडक कमांडेड एरिया के लोगों में से नहीं होती। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई निर्देश दिया है कि इन जगहों पर बहाली के लिये गंडक कमांडेड एरिया के लोगों को और उन के बच्चों को लिया जाए ?

श्री हाथी : अभी तो वहां कोई एरिया सबमर्ज नहीं हुआ है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जो क्लर्कों और पियन्स, यानी क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ के एम्पलाईज की बहाली होती है क्या उन के लिये सरकार ने कोई निदेश दिया है कि गंडक कमांडेड एरिया के आदमी ही इन जगहों के लिए लिए जाए ?

Shri Hathi: I understand the hon. Member to ask whether arrangements are made to appoint people from the same area on the project. Now that is a matter for the Bihar Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the requirements of skilled personnel for the project?

Shri Hathi: I think the State Government has made a project report and they mentioned the skilled and unskilled personnel and labour and material required.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know how much electricity will be produced and how the division will take place between Bihar, U.P. and Nepal?

Shri Hathi: I do not think the main project is going to produce electricity; but a small part, about 15,000 kw in the Nepal area is to be set up which will be for Nepal only.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know how much foreign exchange will be required for this?

Shri Hathi: Up to now the requirement is about Rs. 38 lakhs.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और नैपाल में गंडक कमांडेड एरिया है। फिर आप ने बिहार सरकार को रैफर करने के लिए ही क्यों कहा। इन जगहों में क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ के आदमी लिए जाने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मंत्रालय ने ऐसा निर्देश दिया है कि इन जगहों के लिए गंडक कमांडेड एरिया के आदमी लिए जाएं ?

Shri Hathi: Generally we do not issue any instructions or directions to the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to recruit, but naturally when the people are there they should recruit from the local areas.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know how much time will be taken to complete the work?

Shri Hathi: Eight years.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, we should congratulate Dr. Govind Das on the award of Padma Bhushan to him.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member was standing up twice or thrice. I thought it was for the purpose of putting a supplementary. I now find it is merely to inform the House that one of the Members has become a Padma Bhushan. Of course, while I agree that the hon. Member, Dr. Govind Das, richly deserves it, I do not want that anything of that kind should be brought before Parliament. Because, one hon. Member will say something, and another hon. Member will say that he does not deserve it. (*Laughter*). No, no; I am not saying anything against the hon. Member, Dr. Govind Das. In my opinion, he richly deserves it. But we have been avoiding even references to officers, patting officers on the back and saying that a certain officer did a good thing; because, some other person might get up and say "This officer has spoiled the whole affairs". It is more so with respect to hon. Members. All of them won't agree. God himself is abused. Under these circumstances, I would like that no references of the kind be made in the House. Hon. Member will hold a meeting outside and have a reception but not bring the matter here.

Lepers Colony at Shahdara

*1794. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to build a separate colony for lepers at Shahdara;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the amenities proposed to be given to them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A plot of land measuring 4.9 acres has been earmarked for the purpose of constructing a separate colony at Tahirpur near Shahdara. It is proposed to house about 500 leprosy patients now residing in Jumna Bazar and other places.

(c) It is proposed to provide the following amenities to the residents of that colony:—

(a) 200 huts, each consisting of a room measuring 12' x 10'; a verandha with a small kitchen and a court-yard.

(b) Community Hall.

(c) Tow Workshop sheds.

(d) A School for children of leprosy beggars.

(e) Dormitories for children suffering from leprosy.

(f) Proper medical facilities.

(g) Fresh water arrangements possibly by putting pipeline from the water storage tank of Dilshad Trust.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this colony will be adequate for housing the lepers that are found in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: This is meant for 500 leprosy patients. If there are more, obviously this colony will not suffice.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Most of the patients suffering from leprosy in Delhi are imported cases, coming from different States. Is it proposed to concentrate them here, or is there any proposal to send them back to the States from which they have come?

Shri Karmarkar: Recently, as my hon. friend might be knowing, there has been an application of an Act by which leprosy-affected beggars are all rounded up and detained. I understand that this by itself has resulted in the dispersal of some leprosy-affected beggars. But there will be other *bona fide* patients and also some of these beggar patients. Arrangements are being made for them.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the total number of patients suffering from leprosy that has been taken there at present?

Shri Karmarkar: That has been taken? There is a sort of colony at Tahirpur . . .

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member evidently wants to know is whether a census has been taken of the leprosy patients?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, a census has not been taken.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What I asked was about the number of leprosy patients that have been taken from the Delhi area to the colonies.

Shri Karmarkar: Two years back two or three hundred people were taken there. Half of them have returned back to Delhi. At the moment it is very difficult to say how many are staying there.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the children apparently healthy children, of the leprosy patients are being at present lodged in the building meant for the Shahdara hospital; if so, how long are they likely to stay there and when will the Shahdara hospital be free to start the actual work of the hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: I think the Delhi Administration is very much actively worrying itself about this matter and it should not take long for them to make the necessary arrangements for the children of these leprosy patients.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Why have the lepers returned from the colony back to Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: Because I understood that it was more lucrative to beg than to stay there.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Is it that the arrangements in the colony are not satisfactory and encouraging to them?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, they are certainly not encouraging, because I understood that resourceful beggars are able to make each Rs. 10 a day which they cannot make in the colony where they are fed and given medicines. Not everybody likes that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार ने जिस तरह से दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में तपेदिक के रोगियों की संख्या का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया था, उसी प्रकार दिल्ली राज्य में कुष्ट रोगियों की संख्या का पता लगाने का कुछ प्रयास किया जा रहा है ? यदि नहीं तो भविष्य में उनकी संख्या का पता लगाने का कुछ प्रयास किया जाएगा ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी एक स्कीम चल रही है तपेदिक और दूसरे आम लोगों के मरीजों की संख्या का पता लगाने की, लेकिन अभी यह चीज केवल उन पांच लाख लोगों तक ही सीमित है जो कि कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। अभी उन के बारे में स्टेटिस्टीकल स्टडी की जा रही है कि उन में ज्यादातर कौन कौन रोग होते हैं। उस के बाद यह अन्दाजा लगाया जाएगा कि इस काम को दिल्ली में और बढ़ाया जाए और देश के अन्य भागों में बढ़ाया जाए।

Shri Radha Raman: Apart from the lepers that have gone to Shahdara and returned on account of lack of amenities there, may I know how many other lepers are spread over in different parts of the city, and whether there is some scheme by which they may be removed to the leper colony as soon as possible?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, there is a scheme that is now being actively considered by the Delhi Administration. I understand that there are leprosy patients and beggars spread round about different parts of the city, and there are two concentrations. One of them, as my hon. friend will be knowing, is in Jumna Bazar, and the other round about Shahdara. The latest information that is with me shows that the Delhi Administration are very much actively thinking about this matter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is there any scheme for the rehabilitation of these patients after they are treated in this colony for the requisite period?

Mr. Speaker: It is a little long ahead.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, there is a workshed there, possibly to teach them some supplementary things. But, as you have rightly observed, it is a long-range programme.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what sort of facilities will be provided to these leprosy patients in the colonies? May I know whether the same sort of work will be given to them as has been given in the colony for leprosy patients in Berar, which the hon. Minister had visited last year?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that arrangements are being made to provide them with work, so that they may become useful.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what sort of work will be provided to them?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not able to say, but, as I said, different types of work suitable for the respective patients would be given; some have deformed hands, and they cannot work; surgery might be necessary in their case, and so on. As you, Sir, rightly observed, it is a long-range programme, and it is a big programme, and nothing can be done speedily in this matter. At the moment, what is being done is to see to it that this problem of leprosy patients or leprosy beggars is somehow or other sought o be solved by making constructive arrangements for them, and just a beginning is being made now.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it correct that the Association of Leprosy Workers in India have very strongly deprecated the use of the word 'leper' for the patients suffering from leprosy, because no patient suffering from any other disease is known by the name of that disease? What is the Health Ministry doing to stop the use of the word 'leper' which is being used even in this august House repeatedly?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not want to exercise any reprimand on the use of that word. We ourselves never use it. Even in the slightest chance, I never use it, nor does my Ministry use it. If any hon. Member of the House uses it by chance, it is not for me to advise him regarding the use of English words.

Mr. Speaker: I am also allowing this question, and, therefore, I would like to be instructed as to how they should be called. Just as we say that there are TB patients, likewise, should we say leprosy patients?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, we should say leprosy patients.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I shall take care to see that 'lepers' is converted into 'leprosy patients'.

Alleged attachment of Railway Engine by Bhagalpur Municipality

*1796. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the reported news item in 'Searchlight' (Patna) on the 8th April 1961 that the Railway engine of the N.E. Railway at Bhagalpur would be attached by the Bhagalpur Municipality; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that impelled the Bhagalpur Municipality to take such a step?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The news appearing in the 'Searchlight' has come to the notice of Government. A notice has been received by the N.E. Railway from the Municipal Board, Bhagalpur, claiming increased taxes on railway buildings. The Municipal Board has been requested to furnish details of the claim preferred and the arrears will be paid after verification, if due. The notice received from the Municipal Board does not contain any reference to attachment of Railway engine.

Firing on Patrol Engine by Naga Hostiles

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*1797. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga Hostiles again opened fire (for the

second time during recent weeks) on a patrol engine in between Mura and Maibong railway stations on the Lumding-Badarpur section of the N.F. Railway on the 5th April, 1961;

(b) if so, full details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in regard to prevention of occurrence of such incidents in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On arrival of empty rake of Down Patrol Special at Maibong at 15—45 hours on 3rd April, 1961, the Guard of the train reported that there was a firing on the engine of the train near Tunnel No. 5 between Mura & Maibong stations. 2 bullet marks were seen on the right side of the engine tender which were certified by Subedar of the Search Light Special to have been caused by fresh bullet hits. This section of the Railway was immediately searched but no Naga Hostiles were found in the neighbourhood. No loss of life or property occurred on this account.

(c) The following preventive measures have been adopted:

(i) military patrolling on the vulnerable sections has been intensified;

(ii) more army out-posts have been set up to protect the vulnerable areas;

(iii) trains are escorted by armed military and R.P.F. personnel;

(iv) steel plated shutters and sand bags have been provided on trains to protect the crew and railway staff;

(v) jungles on either side of the track are being cleared up.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether, apart from posting Armed Forces in the running trains, security forces are also being posted at different points of the railway track or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Pickets are also posted at strategic points. But, in addition to the stationary pickets, there are also patrols; there are military men walking between various areas, to search; this system is known as patrolling. Patrolling is also being done.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether there is any arrangement to have permanent check-posts in the vicinity of the railway line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, this is what is known as pickets, that is, strategic and tactical pickets. These are put up wherever it is necessary.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether the particular plague-spots of the Naga hostiles' raids have been located or found out, and precautionary measures taken to prevent such raids?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the vicinity of the railway line, there are no areas which are really plague-spots. But what happens is that Nagas from distant areas infiltrate into certain areas for a short time, and they fire at the train and then run back.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether armed patrols are there, and also whether any attempt has been made to comb them out—the ambushed raiders?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is a continuous process. The military are partolling the area continuously, but the area is thickly wooded, and in spite of all the necessary precautions, odd guerillas do manage to get through and fire at the trains.

Door to Door Delivery of Goods on Railways

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*1798. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Achar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme to have door to door delivery of goods on the different Railways has progressed;

(b) whether it is being worked on the Northern Railway; and

(c) if so, at what places?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The scheme is at present functioning at 43 places on the Indian Railways.

(b) and (c). Yes, at Allahabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Delhi and New Delhi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this scheme has been successful at the places where it is worked, and also the reports received by the Railway Ministry about the success of the scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reports are not very encouraging. It is not being fully patronised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that the reports are not very encouraging, may I know whether the Railway Ministry is going to give up this scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No; we are trying further methods to publicise this scheme and see whether it cannot be made more attractive.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the scheme is in force in Delhi and New Delhi. But, talking for myself, and I have enquired also from the railway authorities, I find that it is not functioning. So, may I know whether it is actually functioning at New Delhi or it is only on paper?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It started from the 15th of this month.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know the exact nature of this door-to-door delivery scheme? What are the details of this scheme? We do not know what it is. How is this door-to-door delivery effected?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The whole matter rests with the contractors. They go and collect the goods from the respective houses or streets, then book them and send them to the other side where they are delivered at the houses or at the godowns, as the case may be. Charges are levied for these services.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What has been the reaction of the public to this scheme?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that it has not yet gained ground.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Just now, the hon. Minister has said that in New Delhi, this scheme has been in operation since the 15th of this month. He has also stated that the reports received about the working of this scheme show that it has not been working satisfactorily. May I know since when this scheme has been in operation in the Northern Railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Before November, 1958, there was none on the Northern Railway. After that, we introduced it in Kanpur, Ludhiana and Aallahabad. Now, the report from Kanpur, Allahabad and Ludhiana is that the average number of packages collected per month was 12, and that delivered about one thousand. This is not considered very popular.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether it is because of the merchants that this scheme is not being encouraged?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are the merchants and the dalals and perhaps they are standing in the way of this scheme making headway.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that people have complained against the excessive nature of the charges that are levied so far as street delivery is concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That may be one of the points. We are examining it.

12.00 hrs.

Shri Tangamani: May I know which are the centres where this scheme is in operation on the Southern Railway? I would also like to know whether in

Madras Simpsons are being used for carrying these goods in their lorries and that practice is continuing.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are about 21 stations on the Southern Railway where there is collection and delivery service. In three stations, there is only street collection service. As regards SRVS being the contractors, I am not aware of it. I would like to have notice.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether Government have got any plan to expedite this scheme and overcome all the difficulties?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are bestowing all our attention on it.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Double Lining of Rajasthan Canal

*1779. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to have double lining on both sides and bed in the breaches where the soil conditions are hard in the whole length of Rajasthan Canal would entail any change in the present schedule of construction;

(b) how much more expense is involved by this decision; and

(c) what would be the total length for the double lining?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 3·50 crores.

(c) Double-tile lining is proposed to be done in the sides in the entire length of the main canal, *viz.* 425 miles. Similarly it is proposed to have single-tile lining in the bed in the entire length except in those reaches where soil conditions are bad or the water table is high. Such reaches with double-tile lining in bed are expected to aggregate to a total of about 50 miles.

Formulation of Health Schemes

*1780. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to seek the co-operation of the State Medical Associations and the Indian Medical Association in formulating Health Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is no scheme in particular under the consideration of Government to seek the co-operation of the State Medical Associations and the Indian Medical Association in formulating health schemes. As a matter of general policy, the opinion and advice of such Medical Associations is always taken into consideration in the formulation of Health schemes. The President of the Indian Medical Association is regularly invited to the meetings of the Central Council of Health and the Association was represented on the 'Panel on Health' constituted by the Planning Commission to review the progress of plans in the field of Health and to advise the Commission on programmes relating to the Third Five Year Plan.

Board for River Narmada

*1781. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to constitute a Board for river Narmada;

(b) if so, the particulars of its personnel proposed to be included; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Board?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c).

There is a proposal to set up a River Board for the Narmada basin. The concerned State Governments have been addressed in the matter and asked to communicate their concurrence. Their replies are awaited. The personnel of the Board and its terms of reference will be decided after the views of the State Governments are received.

Tourist Publicity in U.S.A.

*1782. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to sponsor a research project for having an objective appraisal of the adequacy and efficacy of the tourist publicity being done in the U.S.A. is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Research is proposed to be made through a sample survey to be conducted in the U.S.A. through the agency of Stanford Research Institute of California. The specification of the problem and details of the project are still being discussed with th Stanford Research Institute.

(c) No progress can therefore be reported.

हल्दी को रंगना

*१७८८. **श्री राधामोहन सिंह :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनकी जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि दिल्ली तथा देश के अन्य स्थानों में हल्दी के थोक व्यापारी उसको 'लेडक्रोमेट' से रंग देते हैं ताकि पीला रंग चटक हो जाये और माल की कीमत बढ़ जाये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 'लेडक्रोमेट' की मिलावट से जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर धीरे-धीरे बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है और अन्त में स्वास्थ्य नष्ट हो जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जन स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये इस प्रकार की विषाक्त मिलावट रोकने के लिये कोई उपाय सोच रही है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में वह क्या कदम उठाने का इरादा रखती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) दिल्ली में लेड कम्पाउण्ड मिश्रित हल्दी का कोई नमूना नहीं पाया गया । किन्तु पश्चिम बंगाल में हल्दी के ऐसे नमूने मिले हैं जिन में प्राय: लेड बहुत मात्रा में मिला हुआ था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम १९५४ के अधीन हल्दी के लिये गुण-प्रमाप निश्चित कर दिये गये हैं जिन के अनुसार हल्दी में कोई 'लेडक्रोमेट' तथा अन्य कृत्रिम रंग देने वाली वस्तु नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

जो नमूने इन निश्चित गुण-प्रमापों से नहीं मिलते उन्हें 'अपमिश्रित' घोषित कर दिया जाता है और अपराधियों पर खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम १९५४ के अधीन अभियोग चलाये जाते हैं ।

Doctors in Rural Areas

*1792. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made to give incentive to the medical men to settle in rural areas; and

(b) what increase in emoluments has been given by different States to medical graduates for working in the rural areas?

The Minister of Health (Shri D P. Karmakar): (a) To attract medical men to rural areas most State Governments have taken the following steps:—

(i) to provide security of tenure

(ii) to grant adequate rural health/non-practising allowance and

(iii) to provide residential accommodation.

A statement showing the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the various State Governments is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2903/61.]

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-290|61].

Power Supply From D.V.C.

*1795. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation's Thermal Power Generation programme is behind schedule;

(b) if so, how far; and

(c) what are the reasons for the time lag?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri J. Hathi): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) By about seven months.

(c) Technical difficulties during Commissioning.

Primary Health Centres in Punjab

4048. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where primary health centres have been opened during the Second Five Year Plan period in Punjab; and

(b) the assistance given to the Centres during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 22].

(b) Under the scheme for the establishment of Primary Health Centres during the 2nd Five Year Plan in Stage I Blocks, each Primary Health Centre is getting Central subsidy upto 75% towards non-recurring expenditure [upto a ceiling of Rs. 67,500|- made up of Rs. 60,000|- or 75% of the actual expenditure, whichever is less, on buildings (both for the Centre and residential quarters for the staff including suitable accommodation for a family planning clinic) and up to Rs. 7,500|- for equipment, furniture, bedding and clothing]. Towards recurring expenditure, the Central Government are paying Rs. 2,000|- per annum for each centre towards drugs and upto Rs. 6,500|- per annum towards expenditure on staff, the balance being met by the State Governments concerned. The Central assistance is being apportioned between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the share of the Ministry of Health is limited to Rs. 52,500|- or 21|32 of the actual expenditure (whichever is less) on buildings.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 10,58,000|- sanctioned to the Government of the Punjab towards the Health Ministry's share of expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of Primary Health Centres opened in N.E.S. Blocks during the Second Five Year Plan period upto the 31st March, 1958 and with effect from the 1st April, 1958 the grants-in-aid representing the share of the Ministry of Health are being released direct by

the Accountant General, Punjab. The Central assistance for these Primary Health Centres to be provided by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation is being drawn from the Block Budgets through the Quarterly Expenditure Satements.

Upto the end of March 1961, the UNICEF have released 93 sets of Primary Health Centre equipment, 228 sets of sub-centre equipment, 93 sets of drugs and diet supplements and 68 vehicles for the Primary Health Centres opened in the Punjab during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

Forest Resources

4049. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1136 on the 1st December, 1960 and state the further progress made for conducting a detailed survey of the forest resources of the country?

The Minister for Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Planning Commission have considered the scheme prepared by this Ministry and have approved a provision of Rs. 1·27 crores for the survey and of Rs. 2·75 crores for raising plantations of quick growing species during the 3rd Plan Period in addition to the provisions for plantations already made in the State Plans. The provision of Rs. 1·27 crores includes expenditure to be directly incurred by the Government of India and the assistance expected from the U.N. Special Fund. The details of the scheme are being revised in the light of these provisions.

Telephone Connections in Narnaul (Punjab)

4050. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Narnaul (Punjab) so far from the 1st January, 1959 to 31st March, 1961;

(b) how many of them have not been provided with telephones so far; and

(c) by what time the remaining applicants will be provided with telephones?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 22.

(b) and (c). Demand notes have been issued to all the applicants. All, who paid the demand notes, have been provided with telephone connections.

P. & T. Facilities in Maharashtra

4051. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for extension of Posts and Telegraphs facilities in urban, rural and backward areas of Maharashtra during 1961-62 has been finalised by now; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 23].

Telephone Connections in Aurangabad and Jalna

4052. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Aurangabad and Jalna of Maharashtra State during the year 1960; and

(b) how many of them have been provided with telephones so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a)	Aurangabad		Jalna
	49	25	
(b)	Aurangabad		Jalna
	17		17

Tourists from U.K.

4053. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists from the U.K. who visited India during 1960; and

(b) the total earnings from them during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A total of 18,745 tourists from the U.K. visited India during the year 1960.

(b) Earnings from these tourists are not yet available. Foreign Exchange earnings on account of tourism are assessed by the Reserve Bank of India and are generally released by the middle of the year following the calendar year concerned.

रेलवे लाइन का पुनः बिछाया जाना

४०५४. श्री राधामोहन सिंह : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा वाराणसी लाइन पर रेवती और सुरेमनपुर स्टेशनों के बीच जो रेलवे लाइन उखाड़ दी गई थी क्या वह फिर से बिछाई जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या वकुलहा स्टेशन से सुरेमनपुर की रेलवे लाइन पुरानी जगह पर फिर प्रयोग में लाई जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सुरेमनपुर और रेवती स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन रहेगी और क्या इस संबंध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री एस० वी० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस तरह का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ग) थोड़ा पीछे हटा कर इस समय जो लाइन न बनी हुई है , उस पर गाड़ियों का आना जाना जारी रहेगा । साथ ही नदी से बचाव के लिए जो काम किया जा रहा है , उस के लिए रेल से ज़रूरी सामान पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से पुरानी लाइन के कुछ हिस्से को भी रहने दिया जायेगा । यह देखने के बाद कि बचाव सम्बन्धी काम कहां तक कारगर होता है, स्थिति पर फिर विचार किया जायेगा । बचाव के काम पर ३१.३ लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है । विचार है कि यह काम पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मिल जुल कर किया जायेगा ।

Distribution of Milk Powder in Orissa

4055. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder bought and brought from outside Orissa State separately during the Second Five Year Plan period-wise so far;

(b) the cost of milk powder borne by the State and Centre; and

(c) the nature of consumption district-wise in that State so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Intimation has been received that no milk powder was bought by the State Government from outside the State during the Second Plan period. The quantity of milk powder brought from outside, free of cost, during the Second Plan period is as follows:—

1956-57	..	1,01,435 lbs.
1957-58	..	15,41,061 lbs.
1958-59	..	43,08,390 lbs.
1959-60	..	43,93,134 lbs.
1960-61	..	28,29,030 lbs.

(b) The supply of milk powder was received as free gift from the United Nations International Children's Fund and the Indian Red Cross Society. As such, neither the State Government nor the Central Govern-

ment had to bear the cost. The State Government had to pay transport charges for the supply of the UNICEF milk powder. The expenditure incurred by the State Government during these years is as follows:—

1956-57	..	Rs. 3,023
1957-58	..	Rs. 106,841
1958-59	..	Rs. 214,741
1959-60	..	Rs. 207,693
1960-61	..	Rs. 211,220 (estimate)

(c) The milk powder is utilised for:—

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare programmes; feeding in hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres.

(ii) School Feeding programme.

(iii) Mahila Samiti Feeding programme.

The district-wise consumption for each Scheme (year-wise) is given in Statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure 24, 25 and 26 respectively].

Amount Written off by I.C.A.R.

4056. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total of the amounts written off by the Vice President of Indian Council of Agricultural Research under rule 16-A of the Constitution of India Council of Agricultural Research from the commencement of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the purpose for which each sum written off had been allocated; and

(c) the reason for writing off in each case?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 940.27 nP.

(b) and (c). Out of the amount mentioned above:

(i) a sum of Rs. 450 representing the Council's share of cost of two bullocks purchased by the Government of Madras in connection with a scheme in operation there was written off due to the death of the bullocks;

(ii) a sum of Rs. 146·68 nP. representing the book value of a cycle was written off as the cycle was lost in spite of all necessary precautions; a further sum of Rs. 68 was written off in respect of another cycle.

(iii) a sum of Rs. 32·09 nP. representing the cost of I.C.A.R publications supplied to different parties was written off as these were stated to have not been received by the addressees and were presumably lost in transit. A further amount of Rs. 91·50 nP. was written off due to short remittances by some of the parties to whom publications were supplied, by way of deduction of money order commissions or bank charges while making payments to the Council. The amounts involved in these cases were petty and in spite of protracted correspondence no recovery could be made;

(iv) a sum of Rs. 65 representing the cost of printing paper for Council's publications which was received short owing to unavoidable circumstances had to be written off;

(v) a sum of Rs. 87 representing the cost of 175 lbs. of pepper was written off as the material had decayed due to moisture caused by leakage of rain water in the room where it was stored by the Kerala Government.

Cardamom Development

4057. Shri R. Narayanaswamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how much money

has been allotted for cardamom development in the year 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following allotments have been made for the development of cardamom during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Allotment of Central Assistance	
	1960-61	1961-62
1. Mysore	1·31	2·70
2. Kerala	0·10	0·80
3. West Bengal	—	0·17
TOTAL	1·41	3·67

Plantation of Geranium

4058. Shri R. Narayanaswamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government in the plantation of geranium in the hilly and mountainous places of India; and

(b) in what parts this plantation is carried on?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has sanctioned a scheme for the cultivation of aromatic plants (including geranium) in the Nilgiris and the Annamalais. Trial cultivation on the species of geranium in the country has been undertaken in the plantations of the Cinchona Department of the Government of Madras.

(b) Cultivation is being carried on in the following Divisions of the Cinchona Department:—

(i) Naduvattam.
(ii) Hooker.
(iii) Wood.
(iv) Doddabetta.
(v) Devashola.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार-घर

४०५९. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की कालावधि में उत्तर प्रदेव में कितने नये डाक-घर और तार-घर खोले जायेंगे ;

(ख) दो डाक-घरों में न्यूनतम अन्तर कितना होना चाहिये और एक डाक-घर कम से कम कितनी आबादी के लिए होता है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) डाकघर —१,७००

तारघर—१६७

(ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या २७६] ।

Laboratories for Grading Oil and Ghee

4060. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two laboratories will be set up in the South for grading oil and ghee;

(b) what is the capital investment involved in each and the capacity of each;

(c) the objects and reasons for setting up these factories; and

(d) how far will they prevent adulteration of ghee and oil?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Two "control" laboratories for testing ghee and oils will be set up at Guntur and Coimbatore.

(b) Rs. 27,000. About 300 samples are expected to be analysed per month in each laboratory.

(c) The characteristics of ghee vary according to the region in which it is produced. Ghee produced in certain regions does not satisfy the standards prescribed for ghee in other regions and the sale of such ghee in the latter areas would contravene the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules. These Rules are now being amended to permit the sale in any region of sealed containers of Agmark Ghee which satisfies the standards prescribed for the region where it is produced. Consequently, all ghee transported especially from Andhra, Madras and Mysore to other States is likely to be Agmarked. To ensure that the agmarked products are of the appropriate standards, samples are to be tested at the "control" laboratories maintained by Government.

(d) The control laboratories are the back-bone of all quality control work under Agmark Grading Schemes. They exercise check on the analytical work of the grading laboratories. Thus the setting up of these two laboratories will enable to packers to market pretested, quality ghee throughout the country and help in preventing adulteration.

Quarters at Nangal Dam

4061. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Railway employees at Nangal Dam during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period;

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

It is however proposed to utilize 15 Units Quarters for Class III and 36 Units Quarters for Class IV staff, offered by the G.M., Bhakra Dam, for housing the Railway staff of Nangal Dam Station.

Family Planning Centres in Kangra District (Punjab)

4062. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of family planning centres opened during 1960-61 in Kangra District of Punjab and their places of location?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): One family planning centre was opened by the Government of Punjab at Dharamsala in Kangra District during 1960-61.

Licences for Tea Stalls etc. on N. Railway

4063. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste persons who applied for licences of refreshment rooms and tea stalls on the Northern Railway during 1960-61;

(b) how many of them were granted licences?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 23.

(b) 11.

Drinking Water Supply in Punjab

4064. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes for drinking water supply for the Third Five Year Plan have been submitted by the Punjab Government to the Centre so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of such schemes which were sent during the Second Five Year Plan period and are still pending; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 28].

(c) All the Schemes which the State Government proposed to take up and bring to a stage of self-sufficiency during the Second Plan period have been approved.

(d) Does not arise.

Yogic Practices

4065. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 6th December, 1960 and state the result of study conducted to determine the exact significance of physiologica l changes produced in the body as a result of yogic practices.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The results of observations so far carried out are:—

(i) The claims of certain yogis that they could voluntarily stop the action of heart have been studied with the aid of modern gadgets like electrocardiogram and X-ray etc. It has been found that the heart continues to beat during the various attempts by yogis to stop heart's action.

(ii) Studies on two individuals, had gone into a state of trance, and on two others, who did not apparently feel any discomfort or pain for a period of nearly one hour after putting their hands in ice-cold water revealed that those painful impulses, which in normal individuals are reflected in the electrical activities of the brain, are blocked somewhere in the individuals practising the above type of yogic exercises. The exact significance of these observations has to be studied further when more cases become available.

(iii) One yogi, who claimed that he could stay underground in dug pits for a number of days, was studied in an air-tight box, particularly from the viewpoint of oxygen utilisation. These studies revealed that this yogi could sustain himself on amounts of oxygen much lower than are normally needed by an individual under basal conditions. The results obviously require to be confirmed by more observations.

It may be added that such studies have been very limited as yogis are not volunteering for these researches.

उत्तराखण्ड में विश्राम गृह

४०६६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तराखण्ड के तीर्थस्थानों व अन्य पर्यटन-केन्द्रों में विश्राम-गृह बनाने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) अब तक इस कार्य के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जा चुकी है; और

(ग) शेष निर्माण-कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ग). प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर वर्तमान स्थिति पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बताये गये ५,५६,१९४ रुपये के व्यय के मद्दे १९६०–६१ के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक २,७८,०९७ रुपयों का उपदान दिया गया है । **[देखिये** परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या २९]

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुष्ठ रोग

४०६७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में कुष्ठ रोग की रोक-थाम व इलाज के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) क्या राज्य की किसी गैर-सरकारी संस्था को कोई सीधी सहायता दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की संशोधित प्रणाली के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को १९६०–६१ में "रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिये लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनायें" नामक वर्ग, जिस में कुष्ठ नियंत्रण योजना भी आ जाती है में सम्मिलित योजनाओं के लिये ८.२५ लाख रुपये का एकमुश्त अनुदान दिया गया था।

(ख) जी हां। उत्तर प्रदेश की गैर-सरकारी कुष्ठ संस्थाओं को १९६०–६१ में निम्नलिखित सहायतानुदान दिये गये :—

	रुपये
१. कुष्ठ सेवाश्रम, बस्ती	२५,०००
२. कुष्ठ सेवाश्रम, गोरखपुर	३३,०००
३. मेक्लारेन कुष्ठ अस्पताल, देहरादून	८,०००
योग	६६,०००

हिमाचल प्रदेश का वन विभाग

४०६८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग के कर्मचारियों के पास कितनी जीपें, घोड़े और खच्चरें हैं; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग में कितने वन अधिकारी और रेंजर हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) कर्मचारियों के पास राजकीय जीपें, घोड़े और खच्चरें क्रमशः ४, १८ और २५ हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त चार कर्मचारियों के पास अपनी निजी जीपें हैं।

(ख) ३८ अफसर और ७३ रेंजर्स।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासु जिले में नई नहर

४०६९. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासु की तहसील रामपुर की कूल (नहर) का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब पूरा हुआ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष इस नहर के खराब होने से लोगों की फसल को भारी हानि हुई; और

(घ) नवीन कूल के निर्माण से कितनी अधिक भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगी ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : माननीय सदस्य शायद निरसू कूल के सम्बन्ध में पूछ रहे हैं। यदि यह ठीक है तो इसका उत्तर निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क) जी हां।

(ख) १९५६–५७ में।

(ग) भूमि के टुकड़ों के गिरने के कारण इस कूल में पानी बराबर नहीं दिया जा सका। इस के फलस्वरूप, स्थानीय किसानों ने कुछ नुकसान का मुआवजा मांगा था, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के पास किसी नुकसान का ब्यौरा नहीं मिला।

(घ) ६०० एकड़।

Import of Foodgrains

4070. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported during the period from the 1st November, 1960 to 31st January, 1961; and

(b) the quantity of rice and wheat imported from the USA, Burma and the United Arab Republic under various agreements?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 13 lakh metric tons.

(b) During the same period about 11 lakh metric tons of wheat and 9-,000 metric tons of rice were imported from USA, and about 3,000 metric tons of rice from Burma. No wheat or rice was imported from the United Arab Republic during the period.

Lepers

4071. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to have leper colonies in each State to house and isolate the lepers; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to have leprosy colonies in each State to house and isolate the lepers. It is, however, proposed to open leprosy colonies in certain States/Administrations, during the Third Five Year Plan, as indicated below:—

(1) *Pondicherry Administration*: It is proposed to open a Leprosy Colony under this Administration to house and isolate the infectious leprosy patients. Necessary facilities will be provided for treatment as well as rehabilitation of leprosy patients. The colony will be established in such a way that the patients may feel at home and may get facilities for learning crafts etc. So that on their return from the colony, they may not feel stranded. The colony will have residential accommodation for 300 patients and also a hospital with provision for 30 beds for bed-ridden cases or for temporary hospitalisation of patients on account of an acute complication, an out-patient department, a laboratory and an operation theatre. Facilities for agriculture, vocational training, poultry farming, dairy farming etc. will be provided. The colony will also have a small school for boys and girls and a library. Arrangements will be made for recreation.

(2) **Orissa State:** In Orissa a Rehabilitation Centre for the isolation of 100 vagrant infectious leprosy cases of Bolangir District is proposed to be started at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,468 with effect from the 1st September, 1961. Since the institutional treatment of leprosy is discouraged, it is recommended under the scheme that the cured patients will set up their routine life again after rehabilitation. The patients are required to work for raising their food under the Scheme. It is contemplated to be managed by a Committee consisting of members, both official and non-official. There is a proposal for segregation and treatment of vagrant beggar leprosy cases of Puri Town at a total estimated cost of Rs. 31,221. Similar schemes

for other headquarters towns such as Berhampur, Sambalpur, Balasore and Baripada will be taken up in due course.

(3) **Delhi:** A scheme estimated at Rs. 16.28 lakhs for the construction of a Leper Asylum at Tehirpur-Shahdara under the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been approved during the Second Five Year Plan. The proposed Leper Asylum will be a detention Camp for leprosy cases who are either destitutes or beggars. There will be accommodation for 500 lepers. The inmates of the Asylum will be provided with free accommodation, diet, medical aid and will be taught handicrafts or engaged in agriculture according to their capacity.

(4) **Assam State:** In Assam the following Leprosy Colonies are to be established during the Third Five Year Plan:—

(1) 20 bedded Leprosy Colony at Malasipathar in United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

(2) 20 bedded Leprosy Colony at Mausang in Garo Hills.

(3) 15 bedded Leprosy Colony at Harichinga in Darrang District.

(4) 20 bedded Leprosy Colony at Sonapur in United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

(5) 15 bedded Leprosy Colony at Narayanpur in North Lakhimpur.

Laboratories for Roads and Buildings

4072. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme to have State Testing and Control Laboratories for roads and buildings on the model prepared by Central Road Research Institute has been implemented; and

(b) whether all States have such laboratories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have got research laboratories. In Assam the laboratory is under consideration. Mysore has a small laboratory as part of the irrigation laboratory, but it is proposed to be developed into a separate wing for Road experiments. In Rajasthan, there is a small soil testing laboratory which is proposed to be expanded in due course. Madhya Pradesh also has got a small laboratory which the State Government proposes to expand and remodel on the lines of the model prepared by the Central Road Research Institute. The remaining States are considering establishment of such laboratories.

Development of Colonies in Delhi

4073. Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the progress of development in some of the colonies viz., Green Park Extension, Delhi, proposed to be developed by private colonisers and recently released from the Notice of Acquisition has been slow;

(b) the steps proposed by Government to compel the colonisers to complete development so that plot-holders may build their houses to relieve housing shortage; and

(c) the names of the colonies which have been released and where the development is not yet complete?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The colonisers deposit a security at the rate of 25 nP. per square yard which is refundable only after completion of the services.

(ii) The sanction is usually subject to the condition that the development

work will be completed within one year from the date of sanction. However, an extension of another one year can be granted for reasons to be recorded.

(c) 1. Ganga Ram Vatika

2. Hari Nagar (L) Block

3. Swatantra House Building Co-operative Society's land

4. Greater Kailash No. 2

5. Sudarshan Block Opposite Malviya Nagar

6. Satya Wati Nagar

7. Jai Deo Park

8. Shyama Parsad Mukerji Park

9. Naveen Shahdara

10. Ashoka Park.

The development in the following colonies has been completed, but the same is being examined:—

1. Green Park Extension.

2. Layout Plan of Chotey Lal & Sons.

3. Ajay Enclave.

Fertilizers and Improved Seeds

4074. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount allotted for distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds in the country during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Under the revised procedure introduced in 1958-59, while group-wise allocations are made by the Government of India, allocations in respect of individual schemes are left to the State Governments. As the final plans from some of the State Governments have not yet been received, it is not possible to indicate the total amount allotted for distribution of fertilisers and improved seeds during 1961-62.

Integration of Panchayat Raj

4075. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to integrate and co-ordinate the activities of the village Panchayat, the village school and the village co-operative is being implemented; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter and the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). It has been recognised that the Panchayat, the Co-operative and the village school are the three basic institutions which should be fostered for the development of the village community. While the Panchayat will function as a unit of local Government, the Co-operative will be responsible for attending to the economic needs of the community, and the village school will be the centre for the cultural and social development of the community.

In pursuance of this, representatives of co-operatives are generally associated on functional sub-committees of Panchayats, and supply functions are increasingly being entrusted to co-operatives. In the preparation of Village Agricultural Production plans, which most of the States have undertaken, the Panchayat and the Co-operative have to function in an integrated manner. Efforts are also being made to develop the village school as the community centre, so that it could cater to the cultural needs of the village community. The subject of Community Development has also been included in the syllabus for teachers training.

P. & T. Employees

4076. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1989 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken with a view to implement recommendation 4(b) of the statement laid in reply thereto;

(b) whether promotions from clerks to L.S.G. Head Clerks on seniority-cum-fitness basis and from telegraphists to telegraph masters on competitive basis are still being made as was done previously before acceptance of Telegraph Enquiry Committee recommendations; and

(c) what is the difficulty which stands in the way of speedy implementation of this recommendation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The problems regarding creation of the Telegraph Masters' cadre etc. are being examined.

(b) The reply to the first part of the question regarding promotion to the cadre of L.S.G. (Head Clerks) on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness is in the affirmative. As regards promotion to the cadre of Telegraph Masters, pending framing of recruitment rules etc., further promotions (through the competive examination) are not being made.

(c) The formation of a cadre involves organisational changes in the establishment, framing of recruitment rules etc., require careful and detailed examination. The scheme will be implemented shortly.

Punarnava

4077. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1788 on the 14th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the test of the efficacy of Punarnava has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The test is still in progress.

(b) From the interim report it is observed that 'Punarnava' has no significant effect on visual acuity or refractive error. The study is however being continued on a larger number of cases.

Promotion to the Posts of Senior Accountants

4078. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently in the office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Railway some interviews were held for promotion to the posts of Senior Accountants;

(b) if so, the number of posts to be filled;

(c) what criteria were used for promotion; and

(d) whether any percentage of posts was reserved for promotion as Senior Accountants mainly on the basis of seniority?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A panel of thirty three persons was formed.

(c) The selection was conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in the Railway Board's letter No. E(NG)57PM 1—24 dated 8-10-1958, a copy of which is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI annexure No. 30].

(d) No.

Tailoring of P. & T. Uniforms

4079. Shri Inderjit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for tailoring of employees' uniforms through the Refugee Handicrafts Organisation, Calcutta, has been delayed for about 4 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such inordinate delay in payment;

(c) the amount involved;

(d) the amount paid up so far; and

(e) when the bills are expected to be cleared in full?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No. A sum of Rs. 6788.19 was paid up within a year out of an amount of Rs. 7316.22 relating to bills submitted in the year 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 528.03 which then remained to be paid was delayed till 1960 owing to non-rendering of proper accounts by the Organisation and non-preparation of bills for correct amount. The bills for the amount of Rs. 21813.04 relating to the year 1956-57 were submitted by the Organisation in March 1960 and the amount was paid in full in January 1961, after check by audit.

(b) The delay in payment was mainly due to the non-rendering of proper accounts by the Organisation and belated preference of claims for the correct amount.

(c) Rs. 29,129.26.

(d) Rs. 29,129.26.

(e) The bills have all been paid in full.

Deluxe Train Dining Car Staff

4080. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deluxe Train dining car staff were not given houses or rooms for their stay in Delhi (Rest Time) though their office head-quarter shifted from Madras to Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the dining car staff about their residential quarters; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no accommodation available at New Delhi to be set apart for the Dining Car Staff.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of providing resting accommodation is under active consideration.

Sub-Post Offices in Madras State

4081. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many branch post offices were converted into sub-post Offices in Madras State, Division-wise during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 31].

Minor Irrigation Projects in Madras State

4082. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the minor irrigation projects or schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan of Madras have been finally approved for execution;

(b) whether any allotment has been made to Madras in 1961-62 for starting the construction work of any of these schemes; and

(c) if so, how much money has been allotted and for which of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). An allotment of Rs. 250.50 lakhs has been made for the following schemes for 1961-62:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Special Minor Irrigation Programme ..	140.00
2. Desitting-*cum*-reclamation of irrigation tanks ..	15.00
3. New Well Subsidy scheme. ..	20·00
4. Bore Wells ..	20.00

5. Tubewells and Artesian Wells	..	20.00
6. Filter point	..	14.00
7. River Pumping	..	1.00
8. Pumpsets-Hire-Purchase Scheme for Electric Motors	..	20.00
9. Ground water Exploration & Survey	..	0.50
Total:	..	250.50

This allotment is proposed to be increased to Rs. 273.70 lakhs.

Leprosy Control in Madras State

4083. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned to Madras State for Leprosy Control in that State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the schemes for which it has been sanctioned and the schemes on which it has been spent?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Grants-in-aid of Rs. 68,940 and Rs. 1,17,707 during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively were paid to the Government of Madras. In accordance with the revised procedure for the release of Central assistance, a lumsum grant of Rs. 29.49 lakhs was paid during 1958-59 for all the Centrally aided schemes to that State. The amount was distributed on *ad hoc* basis for various schemes and the share of the scheme of control of leprosy was Rs. 1,81,265. During the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 the grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 15,83,000 and Rs. 29,88,700 respectively were paid for the Schemes included in the group 'Schemes of Public Health for Control of Diseases' which, *inter alia*, includes the scheme for the 'Control of Leprosy'.

(b) As stated in the reply to part (a) of the question, the amount is allocated for the group 'Schemes of Public Health for Control of Diseases' which includes the following:—

1. B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.
2. Control of Leprosy.
3. Control of Venereal Diseases.
4. Pilot Projects for eradication of Small-pox.
5. Subsidy to States under Malaria Eradication Programme.
6. Establishment of T.B. Isolation Beds.

Within a group the State Government are free to regulate the expenditure or the various schemes.

Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi

4084. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2084 on the 22nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government by now have received any request for grants and other necessary help from authorities of Ganga Ram Hospital; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on such proposals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. A request from the authorities of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital for grant-in-aid of Rs. 14,430 for the purchase of equipment and employment of staff etc. and the setting up of a family planning clinic in Rajinder Nagar has been received by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The proposal is under the consideration of the Administration.

C. D. Programme in India

4085. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the review undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India which states that the pace of the community development programme in India is slow;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The attention of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation has been drawn to the article entitled "The Community Development Programme in India—A Summary Review" that appeared in the January, 1961, issue of Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. The review is not based on any original work or survey conducted by the Reserve Bank. It is based on the reports of the various Study Teams on Community Development and other publications on the object. The conclusion expressed in the article is "Though there is no disagreement that the progress is on right lines, the pace is slow.... To change the attitudes of people and to make them active is a difficult and long process. This has been confirmed by the experiment of the Sarvodaya leaders with missionary zeal in the case of Koraput Gramdan villages.... With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the people are being made to feel that through their own effort they can improve their standard of living....."

(c) Does not arise as the issues have been discussed on appropriate occasions *e.g.* the Development Commissioners' Conference and measures possible are being taken.

Apex Marketing Cooperative Society Manipur

4086. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. in Manipur has been arranging procurement of paddy and rice from the cultivators in Manipur through the primary societies;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains procured during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(c) the nature of storage facilities provided by the Society?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, the Manipur Apex Marketing Co-operative Society has been purchasing foodgrains through primary societies, but this has been largely on their own account and not for the Manipur Administration. In 1960-61 no purchases were made by the Society for the Manipur Administration and in 1959-60 only small quantities were purchased.

(b) The following quantities of foodgrains were purchased by the Manipur Apex Marketing Cooperative Society for themselves:—

Foodgrains.	1959-60, Mds.	1060-61. Srs.
Paddy.	761 25	12957 4
Rice.	18326 29	6360 9
Wheat	245 38	N I L

The Manipur Administration did not procure any foodgrains in 1960-61 and only the following quantities were purchased in 1959-60.

Foodgrain Quantity in maunds	
Paddy	Nil
Rice	156
Wheat	1482

(c) The Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society owns 7 godowns in rural areas and one main godown of of the Society is under construction at Imphal. The Society has also taken over on hire three godowns from individual owners.

Godowns for Agricultural Societies in Manipur

4087. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of godowns have been constructed for agricultural societies in Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether loans or subsidies were granted to the societies

for the construction of the godowns and the percentage of these to the estimated costs of construction?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes. 21 godowns have been constructed.

(b) Yes. The percentages of the loan and the subsidy to the estimated cost of the godowns is 75 and 25 respectively.

Demand of Fertilizers in Manipur

4088. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chemical fertilisers are not in demand in Manipur and allocation and despatches of fertilisers to Manipur during 1960-61 have been reduced to a small quantity; and

(b) if so, the actual quantity supplied during this period and the reason therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No. The Manipur Administration sent an increased demand for 30 tons each of urea and sulphate of ammonia during 1960-61 as against their demand of 20 tons each in the previous year.

(b) The quantity actually supplied during 1960-61 is as under:

Sulphate of Ammonia	...	44 metric tonnes
Urea.	...	20 metric tonnes

Total in terms of sulphate of Ammonia 89 metric tonnes.

Deep-Sea Fishing in the Bay of Bengal

4089. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a project for deep-sea fishing in the Bay of Bengal in collaboration with a private American firm; and

(b) if so the details of the project?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A proposal of this nature is being negotiated by an Indian Party. The actual terms and conditions have not yet been finalised.

Forest Development in Madras State

4090. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what amount was allotted to Madras State for the forest development work from 1956-57 to 1960-61 year-wise?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following amounts were allotted to Madras State during 1956-57 to 1960-61 for forest development by way of Central Assistance:

(Fifiures in lakhs of Rs.)

Year	*Loan*	*Grant*	*Total*
1956 57	3.854	1.473	5.327
1957-58	12.786	2.034*	14.820
1958-59	32.280	6.530	38.810
1959-60	30.650	7.070	37.720
1960-61	23.770	10.160	33.930

(*) Against this the amount finally reappropriated was Rs. 1.237 lakhs as desired by the State Govt.

For the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 the amounts include allotments for both forest and soil conservation schemes in accordance with the revised financial procedure. The amounts shown against 1960-61 are subject to adjustment.

Reconstitution of Reserve Forests in Tripura

4091. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the people of Udaipur, Sonamira, Belonia and Sabroom in Tripura for re-constitution of reserve forests;

(b) if so, the contents of such representations; and

(c) the steps taken to release jote land, reclaimed khas land and human habitations from forest reserves?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Protest against the constitution of Reserved Forests in general and enforcement of forest rules in particular.

(c) Jote lands have not been included in Reserved Forests. The others cannot be released because they were occupied without authority.

Demarcation of Tea-Estates in Tripura

4092. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea-estates of Tripura occupy more land than they have in their records;

(b) if so, the amount of excess land possessed by each of these tea-estates; and

(c) what steps have been taken to demacrate these tea-estates and release the surplus khas Government land for the landless people?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The survey operations currently in progress have revealed that the tea-estates in Kamalpur and Sadar Subdivisions are in occupation of 794.48 acres of land in excess of that settled with them. With regard to the remaining tea-estates no information can be supplied till completion of the survey.

(c) Action will be taken in terms of Section 15, 136(1)(F) and 178 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act when making settlement.

Floods in Tripura

4093. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have so far been taken to protect Kanchanbari East (Kailasahar), Khowai Town, Kurti (Dharmanagar) from annual devastation of floods in Tripura; and

(b) whether the measures would be completed before the next rainy season?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There are no proposals at present for flood control work at Kanchanbari in Kailasahar and at Kurti in Dharmanagar. As regards the protection of Khowai town, a small flood protection scheme has already been completed. Another scheme is under preparation which is not likely to be completed before the next rainy season.

Fishery Loans in Tripura

4094. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions made for fishery loan in Tripura, during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of persons who received such loans during this period; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands of other petitioners?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

Year

(a) 1959-60, 1960-61 } 16 and 37 respectively.

(b) 1959-60, 1960-61 } 8 and 9 respectively.

(c) The matter is being looked into.

Reclamation of Suk Sagar in Tripura

4095. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether representations have been received by Government for the reclamation of Suk Sagar Jala, Daknajala and Hirrijala of Udaipur, Tripura;

(b) if so, the contents of these representations; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Appeals for saving crops from innundation by construction of sluice gates or embankments.

(c) The Hirrijala scheme is under survey; the Daknajala scheme has been surveyed and its design and estimate are under preparation; the Suk Sagar Jala scheme has been approved, its estimate sanctioned and provision of funds made to the extent of Rs. 50,000 during the current year.

Electrification of Asansol-Waria Section

4096. P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Asansol-Waria Section of the Eastern Railway the electrified track has recently been increated by 35 kilometres; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Asansol-Waria Section of the Eastern Railway has been electrified from 31-3-1961. Asansol-Waria is a part of the Section Durgapur-Moghalsarai. The estimated cost of electrification of the entire section is Rs. 22.91 crores.

Electrification in Orissa

4097. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in laying the 132 k.v. line from Rayagada to Berhampur in Orissa under the Duduma Transmission Scheme;

(b) whether the laying of this line is completed by now;

(c) whether Berhampur town has now been supplied with electricity from this 132 k.v. line; and

(d) if not, when this line is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Orders for the necessary materials have been placed. Construction of the line will be completed in about 18 months after the materials reach the site.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) By the end of 1962-63.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जन सहयोगी संघ

४०९८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासु की तहसील रोढ़ू में एक जन सहयोगी संघ था जिसके लोगों ने हजारों रुपये के अंश खरीदे हुए थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संघ द्वारा लाखों रुपये का क्रय-विक्रय किया जाता था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह संघ मर चुका है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों को न लाभांश और न ही मूल धन लौटाया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (घ) तक का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या पग उठाये हैं और यदि कोई पग नहीं उठाये गये हैं, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां, यदि संकेत बुशहर जन सहयोगी संघ, रोढ़ू की ओर है ।

(ख) जी हां, संघ ने ३१ मई, १९५५ को समाप्त होने वाली चार वर्ष की अवधि में

क्रमशः १,२७,८१० और १,३७,९८५ रुपयों के मूल्य का क्रय-विक्रय किया।

(ग) यह ठीक है कि संघ ऋण निस्तार प्रक्रिया के अधीन है ।

(घ) जी नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं कि हिस्सेदारों को न लाभांश दिया गया है और न हिस्सा-पूंजी । ५१,४४५ रुपयों की कुल हिस्सा-पूंजी में से ३०,६५५ रुपये हिस्सेदारों को लौटाये जा चुके हैं । जहां तक लाभांश का सम्बन्ध है, संघ को प्रथम दो वर्षों में अच्छा लाभ हुआ और एक बार लाभांश घोषित भी किया गया ।

(ङ) जून १९६० से, सरकार ने एक ऋण-शोधन-अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की है जिसने संघ का कार्यभार सम्भाला है। ३० जून, १९६० के आय-व्यय चिट्ठा के अनुसार, इस समिति के पास ६१,७०५ रुपयों की सम्पत्ति है और ६६,५९१ रुपयों की वह आभारी है। इस सम्पत्ति में ४३,९९६ रुपयों की वसूली भी शामिल है । ३३,४२१ रुपयों की वसूली के लिए १२१ सालसी मुकदमे दायर हो चुके हैं। ६१३ रुपये वसूल हो चुके हैं और २१,७९८ रुपयों की वसूली के हक में फैसला हो चुका है। इसके अलावा वसूली के लिए ऋण-शोधन-अधिकारी द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

महासु जिले (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में कैलाश सहकारी सोसाइटी

४०९९. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासु की कैलाश सहकारी सोसाइटी ने शिमला की माल रोड पर तीन लाख रुपये में एक मकान खरीदा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मकान बेचने वाले से कैलाश सहकारी सोसाइटी को कुछ रुपया लेना था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मकान के विक्रय-पत्र में यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि ३ लाख रु० में से कैलाश सहकारी सोसाइटी अपना धन काट कर शेष धन मालिक मकान को दे देगी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सोसाइटी का धन न काट कर सब धन मालिक मकान को दे दिया गया और इस प्रकार सोसाइटी का धन संकट में पड़ गया; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (घ) तक के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो सोसाइटी के धन की प्राप्ति का दायित्व किस पर है और धन की प्राप्ति के लिये क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति); (क) जी हां, १९५५ में ।

(ख) जी नहीं । रकम जो विशम्बरमल गुज्जरमल से लेनी थी और मकान के मालिक खन्ना ऐंड कम्पनी थे । पिछलों ने पहले वालों की रकम कटवा लेना मान लिया था ।

(ग) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत रकम देने से पहले सहकारी समिति का अपनी रकम काटने की ओर है । समिति के निदेशक मण्डल ने यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया था कि समिति को अपनी रकम मकान की कीमत देने से पहले काट लेनी चाहिए ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) प्रबन्ध मंडल का सभापति मकान की रकम में से समिति की रकम न काटने का जिम्मेदार है । इसी कारण प्रबंध मण्डल को मुअत्तल करके एक प्रशासक नियुक्त किया गया। समिति ने इन व दूसरों पर जिनसे रकम लेनी थी दावा दायर किया और २६-९-६० को रु० ६०,०८१.८९ की डिगरी हासिल की जिसमें इस हिसाब की रु० ३६,०४४ ३४

दूसरी उनसे वसूल की जाने वाली रकमें भी शामिल हैं । अब समिति उस डिगरी की वसूली के लिए कदम उठा रही है ।

देहाती क्षेत्रों में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा

४१००. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रतापसिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा को देहाती क्षेत्रों में लागू करने की कोई बड़े पैमाने पर योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में सरकार देहात की ओर ध्यान कम क्यों देती है जबकि वहां अधिक आवश्यकता है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना को देहाती क्षेत्रों में लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार देहाती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की ओर समुचित ध्यान देती है । देहाती जनता को मिश्रित रूप में निरोधी एवं उपचारी स्वास्थ्य सेवायें प्रदान करने के लिये केन्द्र बिन्दुओं के रूप में खण्ड क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं । प्रत्येक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में तीन उप केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त एक औषधालय तथा प्रसूति एवं अन्य आपात्कालीन मामलों के लिये कम से कम ६ शय्यायें हैं । ऐसे जटिल मामलों के लिये जिन में विस्तृत परीक्षण अथवा विशेषज्ञ-सेवाओं की आवश्यकता हो, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिला/मुख्यालय अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का विस्तार कर दिया गया है ।

Janata Train between Madras and Calcutta

4101. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to introduce a Janata Train between Madras and Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sahhnawaz Khan): At present, there is no such proposal.

Derailment of Goods Train on W. Railway

4102. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train proceeding from Anand to Kankaria, on the Ahmedabad-Baroda section of the Western Railway, went off the rails;

(b) if so, what loss of life and property if any was involved in the derailment; and

(c) what was the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) At about 23.07 hours, on 8th April 1961 Goods Train No. 671 after leaving Kanij station, collided with the rear of a shunting Goods Train at the outer signal of Barejadi station on Baroda-Ahmedabad section of the Western Railway. As a result, the train engine of 671 Goods Train and Brakevan and adjoining three wagons of the shunting Goods Train derailed.

(b) There was no loss of life approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 11,000.

(c). This is under investigation by the Railway Administration.

Death of a Couple Near Bharatgarh Station

4103. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a young Sikh couple with a 6 months old child clinging to the mother was found dead near the railway line between Bharatgarh and Ghanauli stations on the Rupar-Nangal Section on the 9th April, 1961·

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir. The dead bodies of the couple were found lying about half a mile apart from each other and a child (who was alive) also at some distance from the female body.

(b) and (c). Vigorous pclice investigations are in progress

Telephone Connections in Delhi and New Delhi

4104. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections already sanctioned by the telephone authorities and the Telephone Advisory Committee separately and pending for installation in Delhi and New Delhi, Exchange-wise;

(b) number of such cases in regard to which security fee or installation charges have also been realised by the authorities, Exchange-wise, showing dates in each case when the money was realised;

(c) the reasons for not providing the telephone connections so far;

(d) whether any of these applicants have asked the authorities to refund the amount in case connections are not to be provided shortly; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Telephone connections are sanctioned only by the Administration. The Telephone Advisory Committee advises the Administration regarding the essentiality of various demands. Based on their advice, the Administration sanctions telephone connections from time to time depending upon the availability of exchange equipment, cable pairs etc. The number of sanctioned telephone connections pending installation is shown exchange-wise in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). Every case of provision of a telephone connection involves payment first and provision later. In a large telephone system there are always a number of applicants, who have made payments, and whose telephones are in the process of being provided. It is not possible, therefore, to the give full details of all such cases. There are, however, seven cases in which the provision of telephones could not be met even after a considerable period of payment. This is due to the traffic on the concerned exchange being so large that it was considered not desirable to put additional strain by giving any further connections. Additional equipment has been installed since and the telephones will be provided in about two months.

(d) None of the seven applicants referred to in (b) and (c) have asked for refund.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE LOK SABHA VIDE PART(a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTIONS No. 4104 FOR 28-4-1961.

	Sanctioned telephones awaiting installation
Tis Hazari ..	205
Secretariat ..	Nil
Connaught Place ..	1
Karol Bagh ..	81
Jor Bagh ..	Nil

Cheque System in Postal Savings Banks

4105. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce withdrawal of money from the Postal Savings Banks throughout India by cheque system;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) in how many post offices in West Bengal this system has been introduced?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The system of withdrawal of money from Post Office Savings Bank account has been introduced throughout India.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) 414 post offices.

Irrigation Water Rates

4106. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme during the Third Five Year Plan to reduce the rates charged from the cultivators for irrigation water supplied to them to irrigate their lands as an incentive for the increased production of foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether any tentative estimates have been made as to the amount which will have to be surrendered to tenants as a result of reduced rates for irrigation; and

(c) the estimates of additional foodgrains which might be produced as a result of this incentive?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no proposal to reduce the water rates charged for irrigation during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reservation for V.I.Ps. in Trains

4107. { Shri B. C. Mullick: Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special provision for reservation of berths for V.I.Ps. in trains;

(b) if so, the names of trains and classes;

(c) who are considered to be V.I.Ps. to avail of this reservation;

(d) what percentage of berths are set aside for this quota in each train; and

(e) whether there are any special amenities provided for persons travelling in such reserved classes?

The Deputy Minister Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c). Yes. Some zerths are earmarked on certain trains to meet the urgent requirements of important persons, such as Ministers, High Officials of Government, etc. who have to undertake rail journeys at short notice.

(b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 32].

(e). No.

Ford Foundation aid for Family Planning

4108. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received from the Ford Foundation to assist family planning during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether the whole of it has been successfully utilised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A sum of $ 74,500 was received by Government in November, 1960 out of the Ford Foundation assistance of $ 330,000 for family planning communication aspects. The Ford Foundation offer includes 12 fellowships each tenable for one year for training of candidates from India in the field of family planning communication research.

Proposals for untilisation of the grant of $74,500 are under consideration. So far six candidates have been selected for the award of Ford Fundation fellowships and the names of the selected candidates have been communicated to the Ford Fundation.

राजघाट के पास नर्मदा पर पुल

४१०९. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के खरगोन तथा धार जिलों के बीच बड़वानी के पास राजघाट में नर्मदा नदी पर जो पुल बन रहा है उस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस पुल के निर्माण के लिए कुल कितनी धन राशि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अलग-अलग स्वीकार की है; और

(ग) उक्त पुल कितने समय के भीतर पूरा बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). यह पुल प्रदेश सरकार की सड़क पर स्थित है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस के निर्माण के लिए सहायतार्थ कोई अनुदान मंजूर नहीं किया गया। इस पुल के निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की है। इसलिए इस के निर्माण में हुई यत्किंचित प्रगति और इस प्रायोजना के पूरे होने की संभावित अवधि की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

पम्पावती बांध परियोजना

४११०. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिला की पम्पावती बांध परियोजना के लिये कौन-सा स्थान चुना गया है;

(ख) इस बांध के लिये कुल कितनी धन राशि स्वीकृत की गई है और उसमें केन्द्र का अंशदान कितना है

(ग) इस परियोजना में कितने एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि डूब जाने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) डूबने वाली कृषि योग्य भूमि के लिये सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि किसानों को मुआवजे के रूप में देनी निश्चित की है; और

(ङ) इस बांध से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की जाने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बांध के लिये उचित स्थान की छानबीन की जा रही है।

(ख) बांध की अनुमित लागत १७.२५ लाख रुपये है। चूंकि परियोजना अभी स्वीकृत नहीं हुई है, इसलिये इस समय केन्द्र द्वारा अंशदान देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

(ङ) आशा है कि लगभग ३,००० एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा।

पम्पावती बांध

४१११. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले के पम्पावती बांध से कितनी नहरें निकाली जायेंगी;

(ख) उक्त बांध के कारण कितने एकड़ कृषि-योग्य जमीन डूब जायेगी जिसमें इस समय कुओं द्वारा सिंचाई की जाती है; और

(ग) बांध के स्थान पर गर्मियों में कितना गहरा पानी रहता है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक परियोजना के ब्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Electricity from Mata Tila Dam

4112. Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the production of electricity from the Mata Tile Dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that this project was included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in its execution?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Mata Tila Hydro Electric Scheme was included in the Second Five Year Plan. Its execution got delayed during the 2nd Plan on account of paucity of foreign exchange. However, the plant and equipment have now been ordered from Japan under *ad-hoc* deferred terms of payment and it is expected that the project will be commissioned during the year 1963-64.

Power Station at Bandel

4113. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress regarding the setting up of a power station at Bandel; and

(b) by what time it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project has been approved by the Planning Commission and necessary tenders have been issued by the West Bengal authorities.

(b) By 1965-66.

International Conference *re* Soil Conservation at Ankara

4114. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether India would participate in the International Conference regarding soil conservation which is to be held soon at Ankara?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Yes.

Community Welfare Council

4115. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ralph Mlanchard, Executive Director, United Community Chests and Councils of America; who recently visited Delhi has suggested the setting up of a community welfare Council; and

(b) if so what will be the constitution and functions of the proposed council?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The report submitted by Dr. Blanchard is being circulated by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to various social service organisations, civic leaders and other interested persons for comments and suggestions. Final decisions will be taken in the light of these suggestions etc. in due course.

Non-Registered Medical Practitioners in India

4116. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-registered Medical Practitioners in India-State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government and the Assam Medical Council have arranged to import three months' training to Non-Registered Medical Practitioners of Assam with a view to recognise them as Registered Medical Practitioners; and

(c) if so which are the States and the Union Territories that have already made provisions like Assam and which are those that are yet to undertake similar measures?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश में फल का उत्पादन

४११७. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में फलोत्पादन-कार्य के विकास व प्रसार के लिये वर्ष १९५२–५३ के वित्तीयवर्ष से वर्ष १९६०–६१ के वित्तीय वर्ष तक प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऋण या अनुदान के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धन राशियां स्वीकार की गई थीं और उन में से कितनी का वस्तुतः उपयोग किया गया;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अथवा अन्य संस्थाओं ने किस प्रकार उस धनराशि का उपयोग किया; और

(घ) वर्ष १९६१–६२ के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि देने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को स्वीकृत और उसके द्वारा उपयोग किये गये ऋणों और अनुदानों की राशियां नीचे दी गई हैं :—

वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि		उपयोग की गई राशि	
	ऋण	अनुदान	ऋण	अनुदान
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपय	रुपय
१९५६–५७	..	३५,५००	..	१९,००४
१९५७–५८	३६,९०,०००	४३,६००	२७,२०,२६९	४३,६००
१९५८–५९		६२,०००	†८,३३,६५०	६१,९५४
१९५९–६०		६६,३००		६६,३००
१९६०–६१		७४,०००		७४,००० (लगभग)
कुल	३६,९०,०००	२,८१,४००	३५,५३,९१९	२,६४,८६८

(ग) नये फलोद्यान लगाने के लिए फल उत्पादकों को लम्बे समय के ऋणों को देने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने ३५,५३,९१९ रुपयों का ऋण उपयोग किया । २,६४,८६८ रुपये का अनुदान कर्मचारियों और आकस्मिक खर्च इत्यादि पर व्यय किया गया ।

(घ) १९६१-६२ के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की मात्रा विचाराधीन है ।

Sale of Defective Thermometers in Delhi

4118. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a brand of imported thermometer now on sale in Delhi has in many cases shown fever when there was none due to marking error of about a degree; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

†यद्यपि यह राशि १९५७-५८ के लिय स्वीकृत की गई थी, फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इसे १९५८-५९ में उपयोग करने की आज्ञा दे दी गई ।

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Electricity Division in Manipur

4119. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have sanctioned the opening of a second Electricity division in Manipur under the Executive Engineer; and

(b) if so, the reason for opening a second division and the corresponding pay scales and allowances for the two Executive Engineers respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The second division was created for construction works. The prescribed scale of pay for the two posts of Executive Engineers (Electrical) in Manipur is Rs. 600—25—750-EB—25—900 plus dearness allowance admissible under the rules. One of the incumbents of the posts is an officer on deputation from the Central Water and Power Commission. He is drawing his grade pay in the Commission in the scale of Rs. 700—1250 (without dearness allowance) plus deputation special pay of 30 per cent. of pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 180 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 360 p.m.

Commemoration Stamp

4120. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Administration, as proposed by the Khomjom War Memorial Committee, has recommended the publication of memorial stamp for Major General Paona who died in the Khomjom war on the 23rd April, 1893; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to publish the memorial stamp?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a). No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Kitchner Road, New Delhi

4121. { Shri Ram Garib: / Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been working at Kitchner Road, New Delhi, in the tents since 1958.

(b) if so, whether any grant has been sanctioned for the construction of a building for the Centre; and

(c) by when the building for the Centre is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) No grant has been sanctioned by Government of India, but a suitable provision has been made in the budget of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) The building is expected to be completed by March, 1962.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Main Vinay Nagar, New Delhi

4122. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre with 50 beds, to be started by the end of 1960 in the Main Vinay Nagar, New Delhi, has started functioning; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to start?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre proposed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in the Main Vinay Nagar when completed will provide for 12 beds. This has not started functioning yet.

(b) The progress of the construction work suffered for several months due to shortage of cement. The building

is now almost complete and the Centre will start functioning by the end of June, 1961.

Open Air Cinema in Main Vinay Nagar, New Delhi

4123. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to start an open air cinema in Main Vinay Nagar, New Delhi, has been shelved; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Office and Public Call Office in Andrews Ganj, New Delhi

4124. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Post Office and Public Call Office facilities have not yet been provided in Government locality of Andrews Ganj, New Delhi, and other such localities in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, by when these amenities are likely to be made available to the residents there?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Though Post Offices have not yet been opened at Andrews Ganj and some other recently constructed Government localities, the Postal needs of these localities are being catered by the nearby Post Offices. Actually Post Offices have been sanctioned for these localities but they could not be opened due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. The matter has already been taken up with the Directorate of Estates and New Delhi Municipal Committee for allotment of suitable accommodation on availability of which the offices will be opened.

So far as Public Call Offices are concerned, none have yet been provided in Andrews ganj. There is acute shortage of coin boxes for Public Call Offices. In addition, there is also shortage of telephone equipment for serving most of the areas of Delhi and New Delhi at present. The provision of Public Call Offices in several areas, has therefore not been possible. They will be progressively provided as the resources position improves.

Upgrading of Teachers

4125. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers who have been upgraded according to the trained graduates circular of 1955;

(b) the exact date on which they were given this scale;

(c) whether arrears arising out of upgradation have been paid;

(d) if not, the reason for delay; and

(e) the steps taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 51.

(b) From the dates the posts were available and the teachers became eligible for the scale prescribed for graduate teachers.

(c) to (e). Yes, except on the North-Eastern and Northern Railways. The Bills had been sent for the scrutiny of the Accounts Department and payments will be made after they are verified by the Accounts Department which is being expedited.

मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन

४१२६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के जो प्रकाशन निकलते हैं उन का हिन्दी अथवा हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी का मिला जुला द्विभाषी संस्करण

निकालने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है और कब से ऐसे संस्करणों के प्रकाशित होने की आशा है; और

(ख) अब तक इन संस्करणों के न निकलने में कौन से कारण बाधक रहे ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के अर्थ अंक निदेशालय ने हिन्दी में दो प्रकाशन पहले से ही निकाले हुए हैं (१) भारतीय फसलों का समय चक्र और (२) भारतीय कृषि की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा (चौथा संस्करण) और ये दोनों ही जनता के लिए मूल्य वाले प्रकाशनों के रूप में प्रकाशनों के प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली से प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। भारतीय कृषि की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा का पांचवां संस्करण मुद्रण अवस्था में है और बहुत जल्दी ही प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Khejuriaghat—Malda Railway Line

4127. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new broad gauge railway line from Khejuriaghat to Malda has been laid; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 3.27 crores.

Claim Tracers on N. Railway

4128. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the panel of claim tracers in respect of commercial and office staff of Northern Railway had not yet been implemented;

(b) whether the same was circulated along with General Manager's (N.R.) orders dated the 16th May, 1960;

(c) if so, the reason for this abnormal delay;

(d) whether the staff included in the panel is at present working in local and stop-gap arrangements;

(e) if so, since when; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to implement the panel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A list of staff suitable for promotion as Claims Tracers (not a panel based on a selection) was formed in October 1960 and is being implemented.

(b) The provisional suitability list was issued on 16-5-1960 and the final list on 18-10-1960.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गार्डों को यात्रा भत्ते

४१२९. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जतनगर सेक्शन के कुछ गार्डों को वे वेतन और यात्रा भत्ते नहीं दिये गये जो उन्हें क्रमशः १ जनवरी, १९४७ और १ जनवरी १९४९ के नियमों के अन्तर्गत मिलने थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये गार्ड गत १२ या १३ वर्षों से इस सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन भेजते रहे हैं किन्तु पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के प्रशासन ने इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया; और

(ग) क्या इन में से कुछ गार्ड सेवा-निवृत्त हो चुके हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इज्जतनगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के गार्डों की ओर से पहले-पहल १९५८ में प्रतिवेदन

मिले । इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है । आशा है इस पर जल्द फैसला हो जायेगा ।

(ग) सीनियारिटी लिस्ट तैयार की जा रही है । इसके तैयार होने पर ही सही स्थिति का पता लगेगा ।

Messengers and Boy-Peons in Telegraph Offices

4131. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of messengers and boy-peons working in the Central Telegraph Offices and other Telegraph Offices in the different circles of the P. & T. Deptt.;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are going to be brought under reduction from the 1st May, 1961;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what other alternative employment will be given to those affected by this reduction?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Rates for Industries

4132. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the power rates charged to industries in the various parts of India *vis-a-vis* in the U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Germany and Japan;

(b) whether any survey has been made of the relation of power cost to cost of production in important industries such as textiles and aluminium; and

(c) the cost of production of power by thermal as compared with hydro in India *vis-a-vis* in the U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Germany and Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) While conducting load survey, the Central Water and Power Commission have made a study of the relation of power cost to the cost of production in certain important industries including the textile and aluminium industries.

(c) No.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEATHS DUE TO DROWANG IN JAMUNA ON BAISAKHI DAY

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The inadequate arrangements by the Delhi Administration on the Jamuna bathing Ghats on the last Baisakhi Day which resulted in the death of 5 persons due to drowning in the river.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Every year thousands of persons go to the Jamuna to bathe on the Baisakhi day. As in previous years, this year also elaborate rescue arrangements had been made by the authorities of the Delhi Municipal Corporation near the bathing ghats on the west bank of the river from Gita Bhawan in the north to Qudsia Ghat in the south. Adequate lighting arrangements had also been made. As many as 10 country crafts were in attendance and the help of 22 professional divers was obtained. A unit of the Fire Brigade was on duty throughout. In addition, a number of private organisations had made their own rescue arrangements and worked in close co-operation with the

[Shri Datar]

municipal staff on duty. Arrangements for first aid had also been made. The bathers were warned through loundspeakers constantly against the danger spots which had been marked. About 250 police personnel of all ranks were on duty to maintain law and order and help the municipal staff and others in their resue arrangements. As a result of these arrangements, the Corporation staff were able to save about 108 persons and the voluntary organisations also saved a large number of persons. The exact figures of these are not known.

2. In spite of these arrangements, it is regrettable that five boys between the ages of 14 and 16 were drowned. Four of these were drowned at the Qudsia ghat. They were not accompanied by their relations and it seems that while bathing, they went into deep water and were unable to return to the bank. The tragedy came to notice when another companion of these boys observed that they were in difficulties and made efforts to save them. A constable who happened to be nearby also jumped into the river in an effort to bring the boys back to the bank. He was helped in his efforts by some members of the public and some employees of the Municipal Corporation. All the five boys were immediately rushed to the hospital but it was found that four of them had died due to drowning.

3. Another boy was drowned at the Dhobi Ghat near the Jamuna Bridge. He was about 16 years of age and had gone there accompanied by his father and uncle. He continued to bathe even after his relations had come out of the river. It seems that he strayed into deep water and was drowned. His body was recovered with the help of the Fire Brigade authorities.

4. The discharge in river on that day was only 1,538 cusecs at Wazirabad. The river divides into two parts near the ghats located about three miles downstream of Wazirabad. Thus, only half the river was flowing by the side of the ghats and as such, the water level in the river was not excessive and had it been less, it would have been difficult for people to bathe.

5. These regrettable deaths were purely accidental and were not due to the negligence of either the authorities of the Delhi Administration or those of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

12.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the Minutes of sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports:—

(i) 126th, 127th and 128th Reports on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food); and

(ii) 129th, 130th and 131st Reports on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture); and

(iii) 133rd Report on the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Co-operation).

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th April 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

TWELFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of External Affairs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): With your permission, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 1st May, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government business carried over from today's Order Paper;

2. Discussion and voting of:

   Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1958-59;

   Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1958-59;

3. Consideration and passing of:

   The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Bill, 1961;

   The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha;

   The Salar Jung Museum Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

4. Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1960;

5. Consideration and passing of:

   The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961;

   The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

6 Discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April 1959—March, 1960, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February 1961, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education;

7. Discussion on the Tenth Report of the UPSC for the period 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 21st December 1960, on a motion to be moved by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

8. Discussion on the Summary of the main conclusions of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sessions of the Indian Labour Conference on motion to be moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and others on Tuesday, the 2nd May at 4 P.M.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It seems we are having only one no-day-yet-named motion for discussion next week. The whole Session is about to be over. We have not been able to discuss many such motions.

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member brings to my notice any such motion, and if I consider it very important, I shall try to allow it.

12.07 hrs.

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952".

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I introduce† the Bill.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

INCOME-TAX BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 27th April 1961, namely:—

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely, Shri K. R. Achar, Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Premji R. Assar, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri Prafulla Chandra Borooah, Shri D. R. Chavan, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri D. A. Katti, Shri P. Kunhan, Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri T. C. N. Menon, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Radhelal Vyas, and Shri Morarji Desai with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): May I raise a point of order, Sir, with regard to the motion moved by the hon. Minister of Finance yesterday referring the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of 30 Members? The form given in the Order Paper was for reference to a committee consisting of 20 Members. But what the hon. Minister exactly did was to refer it to a Select Committee consisting of 30 Members. The number was increased and it was not brought to the notice of the House. He may have reasons for raising the number by 10 more; there may be experts on

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.
*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

income-tax law. But, still, he must bring it to our notice and the House must be aware of it. I do not want to visualise the reasons. The number might be very small. But without bringing it to the notice of the House and assigning reasons for it he should not have done it without anybody's knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might have been there in the original motion, at the time of making the motion he could easily say that it is not 20 and that he would like to make it 30. Evidently, the hon. Member says that he has not made such a statement.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, he made a motion for reference to a Select Committee consisting of 30 Members.

Mr. Speaker: He could easily have said that in the original motion he wanted to have 20 Members but that now he had made it 30. I can allow motions to be made correcting the original motion, if necessary. If the correction is of a substantial nature, the hon. Members can say that they were taken by surprise. Then, I would consider whether it is necessary to give some more time. But so far as the amendment of 20 to 30 is concerned, I do not think the business of the House should be interrupted. It does not make much difference.

Was any hon. Member is possession of the House?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of an amendment to the motion of the hon. Finance Minister for reference of this Bill to the Select Committee. The amendment is this:

The following be added at the end:

"And also to consider and report on the provisions contained in the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill 1961, by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, M.P."

This is my amendment.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Who is this Bhattacharya?

Mr. Speaker: It is himself.

Has the hon. Member's Bill been introduced?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It has been introduced and it has received the sanction of the President also. In moving my amendment, I submit that there is a precedent for accepting such an amendment. If I remember aright, in 1954, when Dr. Katju was moving for the reference of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee, there was a Bill by Shri Ramaswamy, who is now a Minister, pending for consideration of the House, and the House allowed both the Bills to be referred to the Select Committee together for the same purpose.

I hope you will kindly allow me to move this amendment so that my Bill which also deals with a very important matter, amendment of section 2, may be referred to the same Select Committee. The sections which I propose to ....

Mr. Speaker: He need not go into details. The point is whether I should allow this amendment or not.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: ..That is for your consideration, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to say anything? The hon. Member has introduced his Bill to amend the Income-tax Act. He has obtained the sanction of the President also. That Bill will come up some other day. When is it coming?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It may be be coming on the 5th May.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): May I point out this, Sir? The motion was moved by the hon. Minister yesterday. The hon. Member might have moved an

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

amendment yesterday. He might have given notice of it. Nobody knows what his amendment is.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the question of surprise, all that the hon. Member wants is that when this Bill goes to the Select Committee the Select Committee may take into consideration the provisions of his Bill also. But the instance he quoted, Shri Ramaswamy's Bill, is not in point for this reason. Shri Ramaswamy's Bill was already referred to the same Select Committee. So, when this Bill comes for consideration he may move that the Bill may be referred to the same Select Committee so that they may have both the Bills before them for consideration and they may come to a conclusion. We cannot allow an amendment on some other Bill which has been introduced. Whether the House accepts it for consideration or not is still in doubt. We cannot go into that Bill now. If he had given an amendment already, that is a different matter. He has not done so. The only procedure which I can think of now is this. We cannot take the hon. Members by surprise. When the hon. Member's Bill comes up for consideration he may move that it may be referred to the same Select Committee.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The motion may come up on the 5th for consideration, but it may not be reached at all.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is another difficulty.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Unless I get priority, my motion, though in the list, may not come up for consideration.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The hon. Member's Bill is only an amending Bill. Now, since the whole of the Income-tax Act is being rewritten, all the clauses are open for amendment in this House. So, whatever his Bill may be, it can come in the shape of amendments to this main Income-tax Bill. Therefore, he would be better advised to forward his suggestions to the Select Committee to be considered, whether they would accept them there. Or, when the Bill is considered here finally after the report of the Select Committee he may move his amendments to the respective clauses of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: That is always open to a Member.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): This amendment should not be permitted because when a Bill is referred to a Select Committee this House is presumed to have accepted in fact the basic principles. The House has not had the opportunity of discussing the basic principles underlying the Bill of my hon. friend. There may be conflicting principles in these two Bills and that might create complications.

Secondly, as you rightly observed, just because on one occasion a proposal of that type was allowed, this should not be done now. We are not aware of the circumstances under which it was done before. Probably, the Government approved the principles underlying the Bill of Shri Ramaswamy also. Therefore, it should not be done in the present case.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing the amendment. If the hon. Member thinks that his Bill must have priority, he can move the House. Certainly, the House may consider it favourably because a similar Bill is here. Or, if that is not carried, as Shri Tyagi has suggested, it is always open to any hon. Member to send suggestions to the Select Committee. I am not allowing this amendment.

Does any hon. Member want to speak? Shri Heda.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the time allotted, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted is 6 hours and the time taken already is 1 hour and 15 minutes. There are 4 hours and 45 minutes left. We will carry on till 2.30; thereafter it will stand over for the next day.

Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would start my speech by referring to the very first sentence of the Law Commission's Report. It runs like this:

> "There is hardly any Act in the Indian Statute Book which is so complicated, so illogical in its arrangement and in some places so obscure as the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922."

Therefore, this comprehensive Bill was overdue; and I am glad that such a Bill has been introduced. This covers practically all the points so far raised.

The Finance Minister, in his speech itself, when he was analysing the objects of the Bill, referred to three factors. I would take the last factor and deal with it in the short span of time. The third category he mentioned was those which are designed to deal with the situation created by avoidance and evasion. He has used both the words. I am quite sure that he does not imply that both the words have the same meaning. There is a legal difference, between avoidance and evasion; and it has been accepted that avoidance is legal while evasion it illegal. Avoidance is taking place but that is not a legal offence; it is rather evasion.

If we look at the people who evade the taxes and try to study their psychology, I myself feel that we can better divide these evaders into three categories. One category of people are those who evade the tax because they enjoy evading taxes and they are incorrigible. They have made a profession of it and they try to evade payment of tax by every means by which they can evade the tax; whenever they do it and whenever they are successful, they enjoy the fun of it. The others are those people who are willy-nilly pushed into this category of evading the tax; many times they are being pushed into this category out of necessity. The third category is those who are persuaded to join this category; rather they are lulled to evade the taxes. What happens is this.

If we look at the legal profession, a very large section of people are called income-tax practitioners. This is a lucrative job. In the old days civil practice was very lucrative that is in the days of Motilal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. But these days the income-tax practice has become very lucrative. People do not understand the procedure because it is cumbersome and complicated. So, people have to go to these income-tax practitioners. In the beginning they get the right advice. But slowly the idea gets into their head and when they have to pay so much extra money to the legal assistance, they feel; if we can avoid some tax, why not do it ? They spend an extra sum of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 10,000 a year and this very contact with the legal man or practising man lulls them into evading the tax and therefore, the situation that we have created is such that there is no other go but that there will be constant fight and clash of interests between the income-tax payers and the Government. The income-tax payers are guided and are helped by a big category of people, that is, these income-tax practitioners legal illuminaries. The Government is bringing forward amendments to the Income-tax Act. So many amendments had been there, and thereby confusion is created. We are not certain that even after the passing of this comprehensive Bill, there will be no amendments coming forward every year or there may not be even

[Shri Heda]

more than one amendment every year. Therefore, what is necessary is this. There should be in the income-tax department itself a section which would help a man to assess his income properly, to fill the form properly and to pay the tax due. If there is a division or department of this, like that—you may call it personal affairs contact or giving information—whereby anybody who is to pay the income-tax can come to this department and get proper assistance from there and also help in filling the form, he will have no need to go to these legal practitioners.

The other day when we were discussing the previous Bill—Advocates Bill—the hon. Law Minister referred to a wonderful scheme of legal aid which he had in his mind. Here I think legal aid, not by the lawyers but legal aid by the department itself, is very much necessary. The department has to change its attitude. Today the attitude of the department is: I am here only to punish you. This type of attitude is there and there is no attempt to help and assist, to come to rescue and solve the problems. This attitude is no good. The attitude should be, expressed in terms which had become popular, one like this: may I help you? This type of attitude is very much necessary. Anybody should be able to approach this section of the income-tax department and state his facts with the necessary documents and get the necessary help whenever he has any problem. Otherwise, as stated earlier, he will have to go to the legal practitioner. When he goes there, another circus starts. If you look at the social conditions in the USA or England or West Germany, you will find that tax evasion has become a very honourable thing; nobody is ashamed of it. Nobody is ashamed of saying that he tried it and that he was successful or not successful. There, the avoidance of taxation has become quite an honourable thing. Conditions are so developing that the same thing is happening here. Generally, it is those people who are paying an income-tax of Rs. 10,000 or more, who are in close association with such people in the West. Therefore, tax evasion is increasing year after year.

12.26 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Government should in its own interest consider these problems. Here is a simple class of people who would like to devote all their attention and all their energy to greater production and earning more money and not thinking or contemplating measures by which they can evade taxes. The department should try to help these people and keep them as simple-minded as they would like to be.

Many times we have come across some people who say: what can we do? If we were to show our correct situation, then the objection comes unnecessarily: we are harassed and we have to pay more. I will cite one instance. I come from Hyderabad and a certain gentleman there owned an oil mill there. In a particular year the recovery of the oil out of groundnut was a little more than the average. It was about two per cent more than the average recovery of oil for the whole of Hyderabad and he showed it in the accounts and paid the taxes accordingly. Next year the recovery was not so high. It was higher by less than one per cent than the average recovery in the area. But the income-tax people came and they said: you had last year 29 and odd per cent recovery but this year you say you have got only 28 per cent; we will assess our taxes according to the last year's recovery and you will have to pay the tax accordingly. That becomes a very big sum. After all, in oil it is rather a mere processing business; it is not a manufacturing industry. Anyway, at that time he happened to be a Member of Parliament and therefore, he himself represented and in a way that case was amicably settled. But in many cases, what happens is this.

When people go with all the facts, without hiding anything, with the real vouchers and they state the truth, they find that they are in difficulty. That is so in spite of the fact that they had put forth all the information. People who do not do so, who have hidden something and brought things in another way, would be in an advantageous position. This situation is there. While this situation remains, the battle between the tax evaders and the income-tax payers and the Government would continue. In this battle, I have no doubt that the Government will never win the case. We know what it is. The Governments are formed by us. There are many new persons in particular and specialised jobs. But these income-tax payers are very intelligent and clever people and they have got the whole backing of the legal luminaries who are charging fees and who are being paid well. At the outset, I would put this point. Unless this is borne in mind, I do not think that this Act or any other Act would achieve the real purpose. With a view to check tax evasion, we should have some section in which such assistance can be given.

In the short time at our disposal, we tried to study the Bill. We received copies of this Bill two days back. I am not making any complaint. The Rules themselves say, that copies should be given two days before the Bill is taken up or something like that. The Bill is so big that it was not possible to study it in just two days. However, I have been able to note down one or two points. Now, since I had the occasion to travel outside India, to the east and the west, luckily, I came into contact with the Indians in those countries. The overseas Indians always had a particular problem as to how to send their money back to India. It is really a strange thing : we are in need of foreign exchange and we want the money to come from outside. Money was of course coming in the shape of tax, loan, or any other thing, but the hard-earned money of our nationals abroad could not be sent here. There were so many difficulties that that money was not coming forward. I am glad to note that one of the improvements made in the Bill is in regard to this aspect of the matter. I have no idea whether the improvement will meet the difficulty in full; whether the Indians abroad could send their money here in full quantum or whether there will still be some lacuna or interpretation given in such a way that again there will be some difficulty or other in that regard.

What happens is, the people who are in charge of the implementation or the execution of the provisions do not like to see to the spirit of the scheme. They just look to the letter and they think that it is better to err on the side which would create harassment to the trader or business man rather than help him. That attitude, they think, is a safe attitude and therefore they take that attitude and because of that, many times it so happens that the Indian nationals abroad are not able to send money here.

There is another point to be remembered in this connection. From the point view of economics, it is not a very important point, but from the social and even from the national point of view, it is a very important one. Our people abroad are mostly traders and businessmen and therefore, the monies that they have earned, if those monies come back to India, will industrialise the country. But if the money is not allowed to come here, then they will find out the ways as to how to send it here. We know what happens. So many people go out from here with paltry foreign exchange, such as Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200; they go and live outside for a fortnight or a month. We know how this foreign exchange is spent. Of course, they do send some money, even now. But then that is not the proper way. What happens finally is that it becomes a waste. If the amount that is

[Shri Heda]

sent here is Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000—a lumpsum amount—then it could be invested in industries, small or big, in India, and thereby industrialisation will increase.

Lastly, I would like to refer to clause 275. It is a very good clause, in that we have brought into the orbit of the law an abettor. An abettor has to be punished equally, in the same manner as the man who is guilty of evasion. But the point is this: what is the definition of an abettor? If we mean by a abettor even an ordinary accountant who is earning just Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 in a particular firm; and if he is also included in the term abettor, there is a difficulty. Unless he has shared in the evasion of the tax, I do not think he should be thought of as an abettor. Therefore, I am not very happy about this definition. I am very much afraid that it will bring even a poor accountant of a firm, and bring the auditors and also the income-tax practitioners and lawyers, into the picture. Of course the lawyers and the income-tax practitioners would take care of themselves. I do not think that it will be possible for anybody to bring the income-tax practitioners and lawyers into this picture. But, however, I am pleading that the Joint Committee should consider this aspect when they go into the details, and they should see that the poor accountants who are either people employed in any firm or are persons who pay income-tax and super-tax are not accepted as abettors unless they themselves have shared the amount saved from evasion or have done wrong accounting and indulged in wrong practices. If they have carried out certain instructions in the natural course of their work, I plead that they should not be accepted as abettors.

Again, I would say that in future, whenever such comprehensive Bills come, we should be given more time. Nothing is lost even if the Bill is introduced a little earlier—that is, there may be a period of a fortnight between its introduction and the commencement of the general discussion on it, so that a good thought could be given to the Bill by hon. Members who take interest in this subject and a real debate could take place in this House.

With these words, I support ahe Bill.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought in this consolidated Bill with a view to simplify the procedure and plug the loopholes in regard to evasion of taxes. I shall not take much time of the House, because this Bill is voluminous and we have not been able to give proper thought to every aspect of the Bill. But I wish to take up three points and bring them to the notice of the hon. Minister so that he may give some thought to them; the Select Committee may also consider those points.

My first point is with regard to the avoidance of taxation on which the previous speaker has made very many good points. The second point is, for the first time, this Bill has brought changes in the charitable trusts. The third point is in regard to the reopening of assessments. I shall leave aside other points and elaborate these three points only.

As regards avoidance of tax, the previous speaker has said that as long as there is a legal avoidance of the payment of any tax, the men concerned shall not be punished. I quite appreciate that point. People who have got the business tactics, who have got the ability to earn money, can also save money legitimately. When there are loopholes in the Act and when they could exploit the loopholes, nothing could be done with them and they could not be found fault with. I quite appreciate the point.

But then there are certain avoidances of taxation which we must abhor at the outset. In England I am

told that the husband and wife give only a joint return of their income. But here in India different returns have to be submitted by them. In India, marriage is said to be indissoluble; nobody can divide the husband and wife because they are supposed to be one in the eyes of the law. But in England, it is a matter of convenience. They could get it reversed. For the purposes of income-tax, they submit only joint returns. So, why cannot we in India have the same system. By having two different returns to be submitted, it looks as though they have got every right to evade payment of tax.

I will give an illustration instead of speaking theoretically. There are certain firms or limited companies where the husband who is having large shares in the firm can sell the shares either to his wife or to the minor children when he can realise or visualise that huge profits could come through dividends. Supposing he is likely to get a lakh of rupees at the end of a year, instead of giving something by way of tax to the Government, what he does is, he transfers or sells his shares, early enough, either in the name of his wife or his minor children. Thereby, the liability to the payment of tax is lessened. What he would otherwise have to pay as tax on the income through dividends can be diluted by not paying anything to the exchequer. That is the reason why I am insisting that there should be some provision by which such loopholes could be avoided. These loopholes should not be allowed; even now they are being allowed. I only wish that the Select Committee should give some thought to it and see that if there is a return to be submitted by the husband and wife or minor children, they must all pool together their resources and be made to submit a Joint return so that they cannot escape from payment of legitimate tax to Government.

Then, this is the first time that charitable trusts have been brought in. All along, the charitable trusts have been carrying on business from out of the income which they could otherwise utilise for the purposes of the charities for which the trust was created. The provision is good, since for so many years we have been seeing that the money has been accumulated and not spent for the purposes for which the trust was created, and no tax was paid. For the first time, this consolidated Bill has now thought of plugging that loophole also. Now, it is provided that whoever sets apart more than 25 per cent of the income is liable to pay tax. If they set apart more than 25 per cent, they have to pay. If it is less than 25 per cent, they are not liable to pay. This is a very good piece of legislation. A trust should see that they spend the money for the purpose for which the trust was created. This is a very welcome feature of the Bill, making charitable trusts also pay tax.

Coming to re-opening of assessment, there are three types of re-opening assessment. Re-opening assessments within a period of 4 years, 8 years and 16 years have been incorporated here. If a particular individual is not being properly taxed or after having been taxed, if they find subsequently that due to some wrong information, they have omitted to tax him properly, they can ask for a fresh assessment. They issue notice and a period of 8 years has been given. Within a period of 8 years, from the assessment period, if they find that a man has escaped assessment, they can re-open it and ask him to pay by giving him notice.

The other aspect is regarding 16 years, if the income is over Rs. 1 lakh in the aggregate for that year and for any other year or years—maybe four or five years put together—within that period, then he will be liable to pay by re-opening the assessment. One important feature now added is, if in a particular year the escaped assessment amounts to Rs. 50,000 or more, in that case only it can be re-opened, in the period between 8 years and 16 years. Originally, even if it was Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 5,000 in that year, if it comes to Rs. 1 lakh for four or

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five years put together, then they could reopen it. Now, they have put a certain limit that in one year it must not be below Rs. 50,000. If it is above Rs. 50,000 in one year and if clubbed together for four or five years it exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, then it can be re-opened.

One difficulty is, who will preserve the document and accounts? There are various accounts, day book, ledgers, journals, etc. For a period of 16 years, to expect a particular firm or individual to keep them preserved will be creating a hardship on the assessee. Unless we have a provision in the Act itself that every assessee must preserve the accounts for a period of 20 years, we cannot compel him to do so. In the absence of a specific provision enjoining on the assessee a liability to preserve the documents, journals, accounts, etc. in respect of an assessment for any particular year, for a period of 20 years, we cannot press him or demand of him to bring all the documents. It is quite possible that he might have destroyed them. Even Government destroy the documents after a period of 12 or 15 years; they have got a category of destruction.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does the hon. Member know that by certain decisions of the Supreme Court, even cases which have been settled by the Income-tax Investigation Commission have been taken away and there is no other chance except to give it retrospective effect, if you want to bring in more revenue? There are 1500 cases like that.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I appreciate the point. But unless we have a specific provision in the Act throwing a net that they must preserve the documents and accounts for 20 years without destruction, it will be creating a hardship to compel them to produce the documents. I only want it to be regularised. I do not disagree with my friend, Shri Nayar, but there must be a special provision. After all, you cannot go against a judgment or verdict of the Supreme Court. I only want that that loophole has to be plugged and a provision made in the Act enjoining on the assessee to preserve the accounts for a period of 20 years or the period within which he can be brought to book.

If information is given to any officer that a particular individual has escaped assessment or that he has segregated some amount by not bringing it into account, one aspect has to be borne in mind. Any information that has been brought to the authorities with a view to re-open a particular assessment must be *bona fide* or it must be authentic. Otherwise, anybody can write an anonymous letter. I know that in several cases, somebody writes an anonymous letter and that gives good cause to the officer to harass the man. Therefore, they must examine it before issuing notice.

I know there may be provisions here that they must get the approval of the Assistant Commissioner before re-opening the assessment. With all that, the information must be authentic. In case after re-opening the assessment, they are not able to succeed, what is the penalty against the Government or the officer? The officer must be duty-bound to see that he is not causing any harassment to any assessee, while he is helping Government in getting more money for the exchequer. He must examine the information properly. I know for certain that the officer may get approval from the Board of Revenue or other high officers, but that does not remove his liability. He must examine it and see if it is a fit case for reopening. If he finds that there is no scope for reopening and what was originally assessed is right, there must be some penalty or something against the officer. Otherwise, there will be harassment. It should be both ways and not one way.

I know a penalty has been provided in case of evasion. If it is really found that there has been evasion,

not only penalty must be imposed, but there must be some other punishment also. For instance, if it is some business, the licence or recognition must be withdrawn, because he might possibly repeat the same offence in a different way to recoup the loss. These businessmen and entrepreneurs have got better brains than the administrators. Whatever methods you adopt to realise more money for the Government, with their better brains, they will try to evade the provisions. We are trying to plug that loophole. I submit that there must be reciprocity both on the officers and the assessee with regard to penalty.

Coming to abetment, 'abettor' has been very well defined in the Indian Penal Code and I suggest that the same definition should be adopted in this Act. To say that the clerk or the person who tabulates the accounts or submits the return must also be held responsible, I think, is too much. In that case, even the auditor who is helping not only the assessee, but the Government in presenting an honest and straight forward account might also be covered possibly, because it is with his knowledge and his consent that the accounts are being prepared. We know that many of the income-tax assessees have got two or three accounts: one for themselves to know their real income, another account to be presented to the public and a third account to be persented to the Government. While presenting the accounts to the Government, the way in which they dexterously manage the presentation of accounting is superb. It is very difficult to know their technique. Only businessmen and those who lend money know how they manage the accounts.

I know the difficulties of the officers. They have so many cases in their files about evasions brought to their notice and with great difficulty, they are able to succeed. Sometimes they do not succeed, after going through all the trouble. Therefore, an abettor must be taken to mean only what is defined in the Indian Penal Code itself.

One other salutary provision in the Act is with regard to the recovery of arrears. Originally they have been resorting to the Revenue Recovery Act with the help of the State Governments. I am happy to see that they have now got their own staff for recovery of arrears. I have n t gone through the entire gamut of the provisions. So long as they depended on the State Governments, there are different Revenue Recovery Acts in different States and even in the same State, the recovery is done in different fashions.

So they have consolidated them in the Bill, and I am sure we can recover the entire money now.

My next point is about efficiency and honesty even in the administration and among the officers. They must not only be helpful to the assessees, but they must also be helpful to the Government. Sometimes their helpful character changes from person to person. There are some persons who have got the knack of escaping assessment, who have got the knack of getting the upper hand over others. At the same time, there are certain communities, I know, who always present good accounts. There is no question of their being not genuine accounts. They are all genuine accounts. In such cases one can always believe their accounts. Sometimes they even pay more than what the Government expect them to pay. Such things we have seen with our own eyes. I feel that in such cases, where persons voluntarily pay extra money on the basis of their income which our people have not been able to find out, they must be given certificates of merit saying that they are honest persons.

My last point is about the practitioners. I only want that people who were originally in the depart-

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ment should not be encouraged. I do not want that those who were in the department, those who have the knack of presenting the accounts and other things, should be debarred from practising.

With these words, Sir, I support the motion.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, after the Companies (Amendment) Act, this is a very important legislative measure which has been brought before the House. This Bill is based on the report of the Law Commission and on the report of the Tyagi Committee. I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank the members of the Law Commission and the Tyagi Committee for the hard work in presenting their respective reports.

The aim of this Bill is to simplify the language of the Act so that even an ordinary man can understand the clauses, and also to plug the loopholes with a view to tightening up the measure to avoid evasion of tax. As far as that aim is concerned, I can say that to a large extent the purpose is being served by this Bill. The language has been simplified. Many clauses have been modified so as to avoid evasion of tax and ensure speedy disposal of cases.

I would also like to say that in this Bill the interests of the Government and the assessees have also been kept in mind, and due care has been taken to ensure full justice to all the parties concerned. This Bill is now being forwarded to a Select Committee. The Select Committee will consider the provisions thoroughly and make suitable amendments, so that it becomes more simple and incorporates whatever more strict measures are in the interest of the public as well as in the interest of the Government.

I would like first to draw the attention of the House to certain revolutionary changes made in regard to charitable trusts. According to the new provisions, there is a chance that many complications may arise as far as charitable trusts are concerned. There are many charitable trusts which are doing very good work and giving great benefit to the general public in the fields of education, maternity and child welfare, medical relief, relief to the poor etc. My fencing is that these should be amended in such a way that those trusts which are doing very good work for the benefit of the public should not be hard hit on account of the provisions contained in the Act. I would, therefore, request that proper care should be taken to see that when the loopholes for misuse of the clauses of the law are plugged the charitable trusts which are doing good service to the general public are not affected.

There is one important thing that I would like to say. It is a welcome feature that in the computation of salary any amount paid by the assessee in respect of tax on profession, trade, calling under state law would be allowed. But there is another provision whereby deduction for entertainment allowance shall only be allowed if it has been continuously received from the present employer from 1st April, 1955, up to the limit of one-fifth or Rs. 7500 whichever is less.

I want to seek a clarification. What about those officers or persons who are appointed after 1st April, 1955? As industry and trade are expanding in the country, more and more people are being appointed with the benefit of entertainment allowance. When people who were appointed before 1st April, 1955 are entitled to get the advantage, I would like to know the position of those persons who are appointed after 1st April 155. I would like to know whether they would be entitled to deduction of the entertainment allowance or

not. I would be very grateful if the hon. Minister clarifies that point in his reply.

Now about the procedure for assessment. According to the new Bill as required under section 22(1) of the existing Act a general public notice is not required to be given. That is understandable. But the return is to be filed within four months of the end of the previous year or 30th June whichever is later. I want to submit that as far as the return of individuals is concerned, it can be filed within the time limit as mentioned in the Bill, but as far as companies in the corporate section are concerned it will be difficult to see that the returns are filed within four months as required under the Bill.

I would like to point out that in the Companies Act, 1956, nine months were provided for completion of audit and presentation of balance-sheet to the general meeting. Under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, six months are provided. This Bill provides that within four months the returns should be submitted. The companies have to get their accounts audited by the auditors. Then they have to present their accounts to the annual general meeting. It is only after the general meeting has approved the accounts that they can file the returns. This is a long process. They have first to depend on the auditors to get their accounts audited, then they have to call a general meeting and place their accounts to the general meeting, and only after the general meeting has adopted their accounts they can file their return. I think four months will be a very short time and it will create difficulties. I understand that the officials can extend the time by two further months. But up to 1956 we were allowing nine months. Then it was reduced to six months. Now it is reduced further to four months. That will cause real hardship to the companies. Therefore, I suggest that this matter should be looked into properly and sufficient time should be given so that they experience to difficulty. Of course, even now they can ask for further extension of time from the ITO. But that way; some time is wasted which can very well be avoided. Therefore, I would suggest that the time should be extended.

13 hrs.

Then I come to interest on delayed payment and refund. A new provision has been made whereby the assessee will be charged four per cent interest till the date of payment of tax. But, as far as refund is concerned, exemption has been given for a period of six months to the officials. I think that will not result in efficiency. Therefore either this period of six months for refund should be reduced, or interest should be allowed on the refund, say, after one or two months, so that both parties are placed on an equal footing. If there is any delay on the part of the officials in making refund, they should naturally give interest to the assessee, say, after two months. That is a matter for consideration by Select Committee.

Then I come to the clauses dealing with assessment, reassessment and assessment of escaped income. When we are attempting to simplify the law, it would be appropriate if we look to the point of completion of the assessments too. A period of four years from the end of assessment year should be regarded as a long period. I feel that a period of three years should suffice. I also feel that assessment of income up to Rs. 10,000 should be completed within a period of two years. In the earlier enactment the period fixed was four years. As we want to simplify the procedure and improve efficiency by this Bill, I think the time should be reduced from four years to three years. This will result in quicker disposal of cases.

Coming to the assessment of firms, it is a fact that to a considerable ex-

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tent registration of firms etc. has been simplified. There are two kinds of firms, registered and unregistered. As far as filing of registration annually is concerned, that has been withdrawn. In its place, only a declaration of continuity of partnership alone is required. That would be very simple. But I do not understand why the distinction between registered and unregistered firms is still being maintained. That will continue to create many complications and legal difficulties. If all the firms are treated as registered firms then the matter would be very clear and so many legal difficulties could be avoided. Although Government may have to lose a little amount of revenue by this process, that will be compensated by quicker recoveries, less complication, less litigation. Therefore this also requires consideration.

Coming to private companies in liquidation the Bill suggests a revolutionary change that directors and shareholders will be called upon to pay for the taxes on the incomes of previous years during which they were directors and members. I do not think such extreme measures have been incorporated in any law in any part of the world. So, I want that to be reconsidered by the hon. Finance Minister.

Then, for the sake of better understanding, I would like to suggest that whatever clarification is made on the interpretation of the law by the department for the use of its officers that should also be supplied to the public. In that case, there will be less chance of difference of opinion and disposal of cases will be much quicker.

Lastly, Sir, the relations between the income-tax department and assessing public have been subject to a good deal of complaint and grievance. It is necessary to have an understanding between these two agencies and a proper sympathetic approach to the problem should be made. It should lead to lesser harrasment and difficulties of the assessee should be appreciated and lessened by the department. In short, human element is involved and, therefore, demands better treatment.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the opinion of the Law Commission as well as the U.K. Royal Commission;

> "There can be no real simplification of Income-tax Law without simplification of tax structure."

I hope in the next budget the tax structure would be simplified.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nauchir Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I request you that I should be permitted to speak on Monday?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's name was put in this order by the hon. Speaker and that is why I called him. If he wants to speak on Monday, he can do so. Now Pandit K. C. Sharma.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): This is a very difficult piece of law. It is a problem not in India alone, but it is a problem that the government faces all over the world. The root of the trouble is before the twentieth century the taxes were ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, and almost religious sanctity was attached to the payment of tax from 5 to 10 per cent. People were willing to pay it and they had certain idea of superstition that unless they pay it, nemesis will overtake them. In the twentieth century, with the high conception of welfare State, the taxes began to rise, and as taxes began to rise avoidance and evasion came in. Now, the avoidance is a very difficult process to be dealt with. For instance, suppose a man has a car, uses it for private purposes and writes it down in the business account. Or his wife may be working as a

secretary; though there is no work for the secretary, she is employed as secretary and paid money. Though his boy goes to school, his name is entered as a peon in the office. It is a simple way of avoiding tax and it is very difficult for the authorities, however clever they may be, to go in detail and find out this subterfuge. Evasion of tax is, of course, an offence under the Indian Income-tax Act. But very clever minds are engaged to advise them on how taxes could be evaded. It is very difficult to meet this situation, because this process is going on all over the world. In this process one clever man surpasses another clever man, and the genius of persons for avoiding and evading taxes surpasses not only the ordinary intelligence, but even the mature experience of even super-administrators.

Shri Morarji Desai has done well in bringing forward this Bill and he has laboured hard to find a satisfactory solution to many of the problems. But it is too much to hope that the difficulties that we face would be met by the Bill as it has come before us. One social aspect, however, is very alarming and it is this. In the modern criminology a class of big criminals have cropped up. Formerly a man was given to committing crime under some pressing necessity and he had no social influence; he had no social prestige. Now it is this class of big criminals who do the most nasty things and still pass on as respectable people. Therefore, the whole fabric of society gets corrupted.

The whole process starts like this. A man is a law-abiding citizen, willing to help the police and the administration. Now with 25 or 30 per cent rise in taxation, he begins to find ways of evading taxes and in the process gets help from the cleverer section of the people. His disrespect for law begins from this. This man who is liable to pay heavy taxes passes as a respectable citizens in the society. He begins to disobey the law. Once he begins to disobey the law and begins in terms of keeping back the money to himself, he does not stop here. Evasion of taxes and smuggling are the two factors now coming in in the field of criminology and are responsible for a big class of criminals. They do not stop with the evasion of taxes; nor do they stop with smuggling. Once the law is broken, more serious laws are broken. They ultimately end in murders. They would not commit murders themselves. They contrive to get gangs of people; they contrive to get children kidnapped. These are big set of criminals.

So my respectful submission is that tax-evasion simple as it is in the beginning, to start with, ends in murders and more heinous crimes. Therefore, it is time that the penalty clauses should not be looked upon as a simple preventive measure but should be treated as punitive measures. This has become a serious menace. Madam Chairman, if one were to look into crimes committed in big cities, he would find that they are not committed by ordinary citizens, not by the men who are pressed hard by the necessities of life, but by big criminals behind the curtain, employing means which no police can catch. So, this is a serious situation. I, therefore, beg to submit that from the social point of view, from the law and order point of view, the punitive sections should be harsher so that these may be put an end to.

This should not be merely treated as a revenue measure. It is a measure for the good of society; for the maintenance of the moral of society. With these words I once more congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister for bringing forward a very comprehensive Bill, and this being a problem found all over the world, I am sure the Select Committee would improve it to the best of its ability.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात के लिए बहुत खुश हूं कि जो हमारा पुराना इनकम टैक्स एक्ट सन् १९२२ का था उस में काम में जो

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज आती थीं, उन डिफिकल्टीज को पूरा करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कई दफा पहले भी कोशिश की, जो हमारा पुराना एक्ट था उस को २९ दफा अमेंड किया गया, लेकिन फिर भी कोई न कोई कमी रह जाती थी । उस मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए पहला कदम यह उठाया गया कि सन् १९५६ में ला कमिशन को यह मामला रिफर किया गया उस के बाद डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई । इस बिल को उन दोनों की रिपोर्टों की मौजूदगी में, दोनों की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक अमेंड किया जा रहा है ।

जब हम इस बिल के एम्स ऐंड आब्जेक्ट्स को देखते हैं, तो उन को देखने से पता चलता है कि जो नया बिल तैयार किया जा रहा है उस का सब से बड़ा ऐम यह है कि असेसीज को कम से कम इनकन्वीनिएंस हो और टैक्सेज के अन्दर जो इवेजन या चोरी होती है उस को रोका जाय । इस लिए अब हमारे सामने यह सवाल है कि इस बिल के पास होने से जो दिक्कतें हैं वह कहां तक दूर हो जायेंगी, इवेजन को कहां तक रोका जा सकेगा और ला को कितना सिम्पल बनाया जायेगा । इन बातों को सोचते हुए मैं ज्वायेंट कमेटी के सामने चन्द तजवीजें रखना चाहता हूं और पूरा यकीन है कि उन पर जरूर विचार किया जायेगा ।

सब से पहला सवाल जो मैं इस मौके पर लाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इनकम टैक्स का कलेक्शन कैसे किया जाय । इस का कुछ बेहतर और ठीक इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । मैं यह बात इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि अगर हम पिछले सालों की रिपोर्टस को देखें, खास तौर पर वार के बाद के पीरियड को, तो पायेंगे कि एरियर्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस बात का जिक्र जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उस में भी किया गया है । उस रिपोर्ट के सफा १०० पर कहा गया है :

"सन् १९५४-५५ में जब कि कुल एरियर्स २०५ करोड़ ७० लाख थे, सन् १९५७-५८ में वह २८१ करोड़ २८ लाख हो गये । "

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी जाहिर किया गया है जो यह एरियर्स बढ़े उसके कारण क्या थ । जहां तक मैं ने उनको स्टडी किया, उस के दो, तीन कारण थे । सब से बड़ा कारण तो यह था कि वार के जमाने में स्टाक कम था जिस की वजह से या तो टैक्सेज को लगाया नहीं गया या ओवर एस्टिमेट किया गया । मैं यह दो बातें इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि हमारे सामने यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है कि अगर हम टैक्सेज के एरियर्स को वसूल करने में कामयाब हो जायें, अगर कलेक्शन ठीक हो तो हमारी काफी दिक्कतें और खामियां जो इस सिलसिले में हैं, वे दूर हो सकती हैं । इस के लिए जो इस बिल के अन्दर नया क्लाज है मैं उस की तरफ हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । क्लाज २, सब क्लाज ४४ में कहा गया है :

"Tax Recovery Officer" means—

(i) A Collector;

(ii) an additional Collector or any other officer authorised to exercise the powers of a Collector under any law relating to land revenue for the time being in force in a State; or

(iii) any officer of the Central or a State Government who may be authorised by the Central Government, etc., etc."

यह एक बहुत अच्छा इम्प्रूवमेंट है, इस बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक ही तजवीज रखना चाहता हूं और मुझ आशा है कि ज्वायेंट कमेटी उस पर विचार करेगी । इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि सब से बड़ी डिफिकल्टी टैक्स कलेक्ट करने में यह थी कि जो क्लेक्शन मैशीनरी थी वह स्टेटवाइज डिफरेंट थी । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का उस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं था : इस लिए मेरी समझ में यह बहुत नहीं आयी । हम देखते हैं कि पहले यह डिफीकल्टी थी और अब डेफीनीशन में यह कहा जाता है :

"an additional Collector or any other officer authorised to exercise the powers of a Collector under any law relating to land revenue."

मैं यह बात चाहता हूं कि जो स्टेट्स के कलेक्टर हैं उनको यह काम बिल्कुल न दिया जाए वरना यह डिफीकल्टी बाद में फिर एराइज होगी और जो बिल ऐक्ट बनेगा उसको अमेंड करना पड़ेगा । कलेक्टर के पास अपना काफी काम रहता है और उसके अलावा वह ज्यादा ध्यान देगा रेवन्यू के वसूल करने में और इस की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दे पाएगा । इसलिए में चाहता हूं कि इस के लिए अलग आफिसर मुकर्रर किया जाए जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्डर हो और वह इस काम को पूरा करे । मुझे पूरा विश्वास कि एसा करने से टैक्स कलेक्ट करने में जो दिक्कतें आती हैं वे काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती हैं ।

दूसरी तजवीज जो त्यागी कमेटी ने इस के बारे में की है वह है इंटरेस्ट का मुकर्रर किया जाना । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत अच्छी तजवीज है । इसके लगाने से भी काफी दिक्कतें दूर हो सकतीं हैं और एरियर्स ज्यादा नहीं होंग । इसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा क्लेरीफिकेशन चाहता हूं । माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कल अपनी स्पीच में इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया और कहा :

"This is in addition to any penalty the assessee may incur for default in payment of tax. Interest is payable even if time is granted for paying the tax beyond the period specified in the demand notice."

मैं सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर इंस्टालमेंट के जरिए इनकम टैक्स वसूल किया जाए तो उस वक्त क्या प्रोसीज्योर होगा और जो हमारा पूरा एरियर्स है उसके मुताल्लिक क्या पोजीशन होगी । पिछले दिनों मैं ने हाउस में एक सवाल किया था और उस का जवाब देते हुए यह कहा गया था कि जो एरियर्स वसूल करने के लिए इंस्टालमेंट लगाए गए हैं उन पर इंटरेस्ट नहीं लगाया जाता । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज साफ की जाए कि जो पूरा एरियर्स बाकी है चाहे वह किसी पीरियड का हो, उसको वसूल करने के लिए भी इस बिल को इस ढंग से अमेंड किया जाय कि हम उस पर इंटरैस्ट वसूल कर सकें । वरना मुझे डर है कि वह रकम वसूल न हो सकेगी ।

दूसरे इस बिल का जो क्लाज २२० है उसके जरिए जो आफिसर्स को ताकत दी गयी है वह बहुत वाइड है । इसलिए भी मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को और ज्यादा डिफाइन किया जाए और साफ किया जाए । जैसा कि मैं ने आपसे अभी कहा, इसमें दिया गया है :

"220(3). Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (2), on an application made by the assessee before the expiry of the due date under sub-section (1), the Income-tax Officer may extend the time for payment or allow payment by instal-

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

ments, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose.."

जहां तक य लफ्ज इसमें आए हैं "subject to such condition as he may think fit to impose" मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनका क्या मतलब है । क्या उसको यह भी पावर हासिल है कि जो इंटरेस्ट लिया जाएगा उसको भी वह एग्जम्प्ट कर सकता है । अगर एसा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस क्लाज से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

दूसरे मुझे यह भी एतराज है कि जो रेट मुकर्रर किया गया है वह बहुत कम है । ला कमीशन ने १० पर सेंट मुकर्रर किया, त्यागी कमीशन ने ६ पर सेंट मुकर्रर किया लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने इस बिल के अन्दर सिर्फ ४ पर सेंट मुकर्रर किया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रेट को बढ़ा कर अगर १० पर सेंट नहीं तो कम से कम ६ पर सेंट जरूर कर दिया जाए ।

इसके बाद जो दूसरा सवाल है वह बहुत अहम है । वह सवाल टैक्स इवेजन का है । यह मामला हाउस में भी कई दफा आया । इसके बारे में, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा, पहले हमारे सामने यह सवाल है कि हम यह मालूम करें कि टैक्सेज जो इवड होते हैं उनके कौन कौन से काज़ज हैं और उनको कैसे रिमूव किया जा सकता है । जहां तक मैं ने इस बात को समझाने की कोशिश की है, एक काज़ तो कम्प्लीकेटड प्रोसीज्योर है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस बिल के पास होने से और प्रोसीज्योर को सिम्पलीफाड करने से टैक्सेज़ की चोरी कम हो सकती है । इसके अलावा मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि एक्सपीरिएंस्ड आफिसर्स की भी कमी है जो कि उन तमाम बारीकियों को समझ सकें कि किस तरीके से बड़े कैपीटलिस्ट टैक्स को इवेड करने में कामयाब हो जाते हैं । इस कठिनाई पर इसी तरह से काबू पाया जा सकता है कि स्टाफ को बाकायदा ट्रेन किया जाय । उनको इस काम की तमाम चीजें सिखलाई जाएं ताकि वह इस काम में कामयाब हों ।

इसके बाद जहां तक पनिशमेंट का सवाल है, मुझ से पहले मेरे दोस्त ने भी इसका जिक्र किया । मैं समझता हू कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि टैक्स इवेजन न हो तो उसके लिए आप को और सख्त सजाएं मुकर्रर करनी पड़ेंगी। अगर हम पिछले तजरबे को देखें तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि इस बात के बावजूद कि पुराने एक्ट में यह प्रावीजन था कि जो जो टैक्स छिपाया जाए या इवेड किया जाए उसकी वसूली के लिए १५० पर सेंट बतौर पैनाल्टी के मुकर्रर किया जा सकता था, क्या आप एक भी एसा केस बतला सकते हैं जिसमें १५० पर सेंट की पैनाल्टी मुकर्रर की गयी हो । यह ठीक है कि इसकी कुछ लिमिट मुकर्रर कर दी गयी है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह लिमिट बहुत कम है । इसके अलावा मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जब तक आप इम्प्रिजनमेंट के लिए इसके अन्दर कोई क्लाज नहीं रखेंगे तब तक यह बीमारी दूर नहीं हो सकती और इस बीमारी को दूर करना सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है क्योंकि इसका हमारी सोसाइटी पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है, और इसको तभी रोका जा सकता है, जब उन लोगों को जुरमाने के अलावा सजाएं भी दी सकें और इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा दी जा सके । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इन दो तीन बातों पर विचार किया गया तो ये सारी दिक्कतें बड़ी हद तक दूर हो सकती हैं ।

इसके अलावा मेरी यह राय भी है कि एक स्पेशलिस्ट्स का बोर्ड भी मुकर्रर किया जाए । त्यागी कमेटी ने भी इस बात की सिफारिश की है । जैसा मैं ने कहा,

इनकम टैक्स के इवेजन के लिए बहुत से डबल हिसाब किताब रख जाते हैं, बैंकों में फिक्टीशस नामों से रकमें जमा की जाती हैं जिनका पता लगाना बड़ा मुश्किल है इसका पता लगाने के लिए आपको कोई न कोई खास तरीका अख्तियार करना होगा और यह तभी हो सकता है जब आप इसके लिए एक बोर्ड आफ स्पेशलिस्ट मुकर्रर क जो इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करे और इन चीजों को रोकने की कोशिश करे। इसके बारे में मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो इनकम इनवेस्टीगेशन कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया उसकी तमाम डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट्स हाउस के सामने रखी जाएं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहता हूं कि उन रिपोर्ट्स को देखने से आपको पता चलेगा कि क्या क्या तरीके टैक्स को इवेड करने के लिए इस्तैमाल किए जाते हैं। मैंने उनमें से दो चार रिपोर्ट्स को ग़ौर से पढ़ा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे तमाम रिपोर्ट्स डिटेल में हाउस के सामने रखी जाएं ताकि इन बातों के जो सीक्रेट हैं उनका पता चल सके और उनको रोकने के लिए कोशिश की जा सके।

मैं इस बात के लिए भी जोर देता हूं क्योंकि इस बिल में इसके लिए कोई प्रावीजन नहीं है, हालांकि त्यागी कमेटी ने इस बात की भी सिफारिश की थी compulsory audit of accounts of incomes exceeding certain limits। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जिन लोगों की थोड़ी आमदनी है उनके एकाउंट को आडिट करने के लिए कोई क्लाज रखी जाए, लेकिन जिन लोगों की आमदनी एक लाख या इससे ज्यादा है, उनका आडिट कम्पलसरी होना चाहिए, और जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे यह बीमारी दूर नहीं हो सकती।

इसके लिए मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि बैंकों पर हमारा कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। त्यागी कमेटी ने भी इस बारे में सुफ़ारिश १६० पर अपनी राय जाहिर की थी, लेकिन बाद में कुछ चेम्बर आफ कमर्स का डेपूटेशन उनसे मिला, और मैं नहीं समझता कि इस मामले में क्यों नहीं ज्यादा ज़ोर दिया गया। उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :

"We appreciate the difficulties pointed out, but we feel that a change should be made in one direction, and that is that banks and other credit institutions should be required to give the names and addresses of their constituents the sum total of whose deposits or withdrawals exceeds Rs. 1 lakh a year."

यह बात मैंने इस लिये कही है और जो इन-वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है उसको मैं आप के सामने रखूं तो आप इस बात को महसूस करेंगे। सन् १९५० की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :—

"Unfortunately, some of the banks appear to be under the control of the very persons whose financial activities seem to require scrutiny.".

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक आप बैंकों पर पूरा कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह टैक्स इवेजन रुक नहीं सकता क्यों कि जो लोग टैक्सेज की चोरी करते हैं उन्हीं के हाथों में बैंक का तमाम इंतजाम है। इस सैक्शन १३६ (६) के द्वारा जो आप को लिमिटेड पावर प्राप्त है उससे आप का काम नही चल सकता है। आप सिर्फ एसेसी का एकाउन्ट बैंक से मालूम कर सकते हैं जिसका कि कोई झगड़ा या डिस्प्यूट हो और मुख्तलिफ़ ५, ६ नाम से फिक्टीशियस नाम से उस बैंक में रुपया रखे तो मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि उसको मालूम करने के लिये आप क्या कोशिश करेंगे ? इस लिये मेरी यह अपील है कि इस बारे में भी कमेटी विचार करे और त्यागी कमेटी ने जो ड्यू रखा है उसको ऐक्सेप्ट

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

कर लिया जाये और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से टैक्स इवेजन में और टैक्सेज की चो ी में बहुत कमी हो जायेगी ।

थोड़ा सा मैं डिसक्लोजर आफ इन-फारमेशन के बा े में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इसके लि े मैंने पिछले दि ों हाउस में एक बिल े श किया था और मैं समझता हू कि गवर्नमेंट को इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये था । सब से आसान तरीका यह था कि मौजूदा इनकम टैक्स में जो सेक्शन ५४ है उसको डैटील कर दिया जाता । मैं यह बात इस लिये कहता हूं कि आप जानते हैं कि यह जो टैक्सेज की चो ी होती है उसको बंद करने के दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं, या तो लोगों का मोरेल स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा हो या फिर उनको इस बात का डर हो और वह यह महसूस करें कि यह अच्छा काम नहीं है । उनको दूसरा खतरा या डर सोसाइटी का हो सकता है लेकिन जब आप सोसाइटी से और पब्लिक से तमाम प्रोसीडिंग्स खुफिया रखेंगे, उन्हें किसी बात का पता नहीं लगता तब आप ही मुझे बतलायें कि सो-साइटी से उसको क्या डर हो सकता है ? और उनकी प्रैस्टिज पर क्या असर पड़ सकता है ? जो लिमिटेड पावर नये सैक्शन १३८ के द्वारा दी गई है मैं समझता हूं कि वह इतनी कम्लीकेटेड है कि उसको प्रैक्टिस में लाना बड़ा मुश्किल है । अब किसी को क्या गरज पड़ी है कि किसी शख्स को यह बात मालूम करने के लिये वह कोशिश करे, कौपी हासिल करे और रुपया खर्च करे कि उसकी तरफ टैक्स का कितना रुपया बकाया रहता था ? और उसके लि े क्या कोशिश की गई ? इसके लिये सब से बहतरीन और आसान तरीका यह था कि इस सैक्शन को बिलकुल डैलीट कर दिया जाता और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस बात को ऐक्सेप्ट कर लिया गया तो टैक्सेज के इवेजन में कमी हो सकेगी और यह चीज कम हो सकती है ।

आखिर में मैं केवल दो, तीन जनरल बा कह करतें अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

जहां तक ट्रस्टस और चेरिटेबुल इंस्टी-च्यूट्स का ताल्लुक है, मेरे से पहले के माननीय दोस्त ने उनका जिक्र किया और यह जाहिर करने की कोशिश की कि जहां तक ट्रस्ट्स और चैरिटेबुल इंस्टीच्यूट्स का ताल्लुक है वह ज्यादातर अच्छा काम करते हैं, मैं उसमें उनका साथ नहीं दे सकता और मेरा व्यू इसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ है । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि ट्रेस्ट और चेरिटेबुल 'स्टीच्यूट ज्यादा-तर इस लिये बना े जाते हैं कि टैक्सेज को इवेड किया जा े और उनसे बचने की कोशिश की जा े । अगर मेरे पास समय होता तो मैं मिसाल देकर इस बात को साबित कर सकता था । मैं े यह चाहता हूं कि इन पर जो पाबन्दी अभी रक्खी है उसको और भी ज्यादा सख्त किया जाये । इस बिल के अन्दर कोई ऐसी क्लाज नहीं है जिससे कि आप उन ट्रस्ट्स और चेरि-टेबुल इंस्टीच्ट्यूस का बाकायादा हिसाब-किताव ले सकें और उनकी जांच पड़ताल कर सकें । इस लिये मैं चहाता हूं कि जिस जिस ट्रस्ट्स या चैरिटेबुल इंस्टीच्यूट को ऐग्जम्पट किया जाये उसके लिये यह लाजिमी हो कि वह हर साल अपनी अमदनी और खर्चे का हिसाब बाकायदा आडिट करवा कर पेश करे ।

इसके बाद आखिर में मे ी तजवीज यह है और मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत जरूरी है । इस ऐक्ट के क्लाज १९ के अन्दर भी यह कहा गया है कि प्रिवी पर्सेज से जो इनकम होगी उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा । अब जहां तक मेरा अपना पर्सनल सवाल है मैं तो उन प्रवी पर्सेज के हक में ही नहीं हूं और आजकल के जमाने में जब कि हमारा मकसद इस देश के अन्दर एक सोश-लिस्टक निजाम कायम करने का है तो यह प्रिवी पर्सेज का अभी तक चलते रहना कुछ

ठीक नहीं जंचता है । अब अगर सरकार उन प्रिवी पर्सेज को बंद नहीं कर सकती डिस्कंटीन्यू नहीं कर सकती तो कम से कम इतना तो किया जाये कि वह रकम इनकम-टैक्स से एग्जम्पट न की जाये ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Many hon. Members who preceded me pointed out that this was a very important and a very big Bill, and we should have been given more time to go through this Bill. One hon. Member remarked that if this Bill had been circulated at least fifteen days in advance, Members would have had the opportunity of making some pointed reference to some of the provisions of this Bill. In any case, the Bill is before us, and we trust that the thirty Members from this House who will be on the Select Committee will go through this Bill in greater detail, and when they do so, they will also have the benefit of the Law Commission's report, the Tyagi Committee's report and also the various reports on the working of the Income-tax Investigation Commission. I dare say that many a memorandum will also be submitted and details will be made available to them.

While moving the motion, the hon. Minister was pleased to make certain references to certain provisions of the Bill, and he also gave reasons why he was not accepting some of the recommendations of the Law Commission, I make bold to say that if we deviate from some considered recommendations of the Law Commission, it will not be a proper thing at all.

I shall straightway mention the case of the abolition of the appellate tribunals. If I remember aright, the Law Commission wanted these appellate tribunals more in the nature of judicial bodies. Several representations have been made that these appellate tribunals are more in the nature of executive tribunals. I take it that that matter will be considered in detail, when it is taken up by the Select Committee.

There was another matter to which exception was taken by some of the Members. I cannot explain it better than the note by Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta, appended to the Law Commission's report. This is what he says:

> "It is true that the assessee has got to be safeguarded against oppression and at the same time, it should be seen that the tax is not evaded by rich parties. For this purpose, I am afraid, the procedure in the present Income Tax Act is not adequate. The draft report attempts to make several efforts to remedy this defect. But I do not quite agree with its treatment to the question of evasion. The amendment suggested in section 34 seems to me to be generous to the assessee. But we have got to see whether it does not become so too generous to a wily evader at the cost of the honest tax-payers who have to bear additional burden. I agree that there ought to be a limit to the period for which the proceedings for taxation could be re-opened.

"Whatever limits are fixed"—this is what I want to emphasise—

> "there ought to be a general principle laid down that if escape from assessment or under-assessment has been shown to be due to any dishonest or fraudulent practice of the assessee, there ought to be no limitation to reopen the proceedings. On the other hand, the limitation in ordinary cases ought not to exceed what is now prescribed under the Act".

This makes the intention of the new legislation clear. We take that in a large majority of cases it is due to evasion, and it is very easy to prove fraud. So in such cases, the benefits that are given to the ordinary citizen should not be extended to these

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evaders. This is a point I want to emphasise in the beginning itself.

There was another question of payment of interest when refunds are made belatedly. There are several clauses in the Bill in this connection. I will merely refer to clauses 214 and 243 which provide for payment of interest on the refund. Now, it is nobody's case that the payment has been excessive. It is nobody's case that they were over-generous in the payment. When a certain amount has been paid, it is not very much in excess and it is not proper to call upon Government to pay interest to those people who have made this advance. This reminds me of the practice which was prevalent during the British period where excess profits tax was collected and the entire excess profits tax was refunded.

If we go into the question of the history of the collection of taxes, a certain revealing phenomenon presents itself. From the figures I could gather, the cost of collection of income tax for the year 1950-51 was Rs. 1,88,47,835. The cost of collection of income tax—I am not including the corporation tax—for the year 1959-60 is Rs. 4,54,95,214. The amount has gone up by almost 3 times. But yesterday Shri V. P. Nayar gave figures to show that the direct taxes have not increased. Although direct taxes *plus* corporation taxes might have shown a certain increase, it is not proportionate to the increase in the cost of collection. When that is the position, why should we add another burden to the exchequer by way of paying interest where a *bona fide* payment was made by the assessee?

Another point which is similar to these but on a different plane is contained in clause 220 where if the assessee after the due date has not paid and if there is delay in payment, 4 per cent interest will have to be charged. I believe it was the Tyagi Committee which suggested a levy of 6 per cent interest. I find in this Bill greater consideration shown to those who are defaulters. Now in the case of default, this 6 per cent. must be imposed. I distinctly remember—I am not mentioning the name—a very clever, big man who was evading taxes or, may be, avoiding payment of taxes in due time. He was always relying upon this fact that if the tax is not paid on due date and if several years lapsed, he saved by way of interest. This has been noted by the Tyagi Committee and they have suggested the figure of 6 per cent. I do not think there is any reason why this 6 per cent should be reduced to 4 per cent.

Another beneficial provision is in clause 275 where the offence is now extended to the abettors. The question arises as to who the abettors are. Here I would only commend a book written by one of the officials of the income tax department. He has written two or three books dealing with how the department itself is functioning. There are certain references to individuals which may not being good taste. But the practice and procedure followed has been made abundantly clear. The title of the book I am quoting from is *the Ills that beset the Income Tax* and the name of the author is Shri Nandi. I commend this book to the Select Committee for whatever it is worth. Here is a book written by a man who has been in the department for a number of years. He has gained experience in this; the sort of circulars and directives issued have been noted by him and he is able to point out the defects in each of the circulars. Here is a very interesting paragraph.

> "Hurried assessments without due scrutiny or with no scrutiny at all, and last minute rush for preventing assessments from being time-barred have become a permanent feature."

I do not know whether this has been changed, because I find even in the

Law Commission's Report they say that their terms of reference have been very much restricted. They have to adopt the existing Income Tax Act and procedural matters and make certain changes. Of course, the Law Commission have attempted to make changes. At the same time, they say:

> "As our terms of reference implied the restriction that the tax structure should not be altered, no major change affecting the substance of the law has been made in the substantive provisions".

Later on in paragraph 10, they also say;

> "We wish the Indian legislature would simplify the tax structure of this country on the lines adopted by some other progressive countries".

So this is stil an open question. Until and unless we are able to make a break in the tax structure, however much we codify the income tax law, the procedure is not going to be simplified.

In this connection, I can also mention certain points though in doing so I will be repeating certain points made by my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar. He said that during 1951-52 assessees with an income of Rs 5,000—Rs. 10,000 numbered a little over 2.25 lakhs while in 1958-59 it was 6.10 lakhs. The number of those with incomes in the highest slab, of over Rs. 2,00,000 rose only from 2,123 to 2,693. The proportion of the payments to the total income tax paid by the assessees remains almost the same. Those who were drawing Rs. 20,000 per annum contributed about 10 per cent and those with income of Rs. 1,00,000 accounted for 66·65 per cent. With marginal variations during these ten years, the pattern of tax realisation remains unchanged. With the pattern of realisation and the pattern of taxation structure remaining the same, much change or improvement is not possible.

Shri Nandi says in his book:

> "In so far as revenue is concerned, this has proved to be a double-edged dagger. While heavy loss of revenue is resulting from under-assessment in any number of cases, too heavy assessments are proving ruinous to many others. Owing to undue delay in handling matters—delay spreading over 4 or 5 years or even more years—the volume of arrear demands and that of irrecoverable demands are assuming tremendous proportions".

We have been told repeatedly that there are what are called effective arrears. What are these effective arrears? Of course, I did not want to interrupt the hon. Finance Minister when he said that there is a demand for Rs. 240 crores and the effective arrears will probably be Rs. 140 crores. So we make a demand for Rs. 240 crores and the effective arrears will be only Rs. 140 crores. Here is a case where the author says that because of this inefficiency in the collection, because there is no *rationale* in the taxation structure and because the system of administration leaves very much to be desired, tax evasion is going on on a large scale.

Taking all these things into consideration, what we find is that the effective arrears have been actually increasing. This is the strange position that arises. I do request the hon. Minister and the hon. Deputy Minister to go into this matter and see whether there is not substance in the argument I am now advancing.

One of the hon. Members who spoke before me simplified this matter because he has quoted certain passages from the report of the working of the Income-tax Investigation Commission during 1950. They make certain observations on pages 3 and 4. They also give the practice that is followed in the United States and in the United Kingdom. In the United States they have mentioned that the most common thing is the deviation of cash transactions.

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"The device of Cash transactions was the most common among the methods employed by tax evaders. They kept large amounts in cash outside the books of accounts and financed their black-market operations through those funds. Such transactions did not find a place in any books whatsoever."

This is the practice prevalent now; and it was prevalent in the past also. Then they say:

"Tax evasion in U.S.A.

"To arrest black markets and tax evasion, the U.S. Treasury has asked all banks and other financial institutions to keep a record of and report on all cash deposits and withdrawals, which, in their judgement, are beyond customers' ordinary business needs. Unknown to the public, banks have been keeping private records for some time of the movement of large denomination bills."

Later on, they say how these banks will help the Government by supplying them with certain materials, certain details which will be very useful for detecting these evasions, the power which, according to our law, is only available where investigation has started and where the prosecution is contemplated and not otherwise. Supposing we suspect that there has been a case of tax evasion and we approach the bank, the bank is not willing to supply us with the necessary materials.

13·52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Again, later on, they say, what is the point in trying to get at the evaders because those that control the banks are the very people who are the evaders. That is later on mentioned in the Commission's report itself. We find that even certain powers which the courts had for finding out how much hidden reserves are there in the banks are sought to be taken away. We have only passed legislation giving more and more protections to these banks. So, we must move in a direction which will compel these banks to supply Government with materials which will help us to tighten up the system and to plug the loopholes so that these evaders do not escape.

There is another instanse which they give about the practice which is being adopted in the United States. I am just quoting.

"It is understood at the instigation of the Inland Revenue, members of the British Bankers' Association have instituted restrictions upon the use of cheques with the object of obstructing tax evasion as much as possible."

They say that from a particular date—

"No member bank of the Association will cash or exchange any cheque, payable order or draft, without entry in the banking account of the presenter unless; (i) it is uncrossed and drawn on the branch of the drawer; (ii) it is presented by the drawer or his known agent; or (iii) it is payable under a credit established on behalf of the drawer; (iv) it is drawn for a sum not exceeding £10 in which case, at the discretion of the manager it may be encashed or exchanged on exceptional and isolated occasions."

Then it goes on to say that another common method adopted is to—

"draw cheques for fictitious payments and obtain the money over the counter with a view to make large debits for outgoings which are not really incurred. By this means the cost and purchase figures are inflated so as to decrease the total profits at the end of the year."

Several instances have been given in the official reports which we have

been given. I have referred to the book and that book gives one instance.

> "A party began to earn enormous profits since 1943 or so. In spite of the fact that they had a prominent position in the locality, and that their name was borne on the Telephone Guide, no attempt was made by the Department to bring them under assessment. Fear of penal provisions of the Income-tax Act made the party panicky. They fraudulently changed the name of the business, and pursued a wait-and-see policy for some years. Once or twice an unwelcome visitor called. He was silenced by tips. At long last, not from civic sense, but from fear of the law, they made a voluntary return disclosing only a portion of their income. The Department took no action on the return for years. In the tenth or eleventh year of the existence of this flourishing business, one assessment was made on them accepting their false partnership, and adding back some disallowable items, without making any local enquiry or going into the real background of the case—a super-tax case."

I am mentioning this to show that this book contains several instances. That may be looked into because he also gives a reference to what was then happening. Some of them may be exaggerated, I do conceive. The instances give us the method by which evasion is taking place—by big business or by big people in this country.

Therefore, I would like to make certain suggestions. If I had the time I would have gone through the Bill itself and said which amendment should come in which particular clause. I would like to mention half a dozen methods by which the amendments carrying the spirit which will help in plugging these loopholes may be made.

Remodel the administrative machinery and see that the officials do not adopt an attitude of, 'none of my concern', or 'go slow' or 'take no notice when the matter has not been settled for even 4 or 5 years'. This is the first point, because the administrative machinery also comes in.

The next thing is when such matters have been brought to the notice and if tax evaders have been brought to book, such officer may be mentioned and it is those persons who should be eligible for any kind of honours—from the highest—in the country.

I remember in the early thirties one Income-tax officer in Madras—the place is Karaikudi—made a revealing statement. He said that the richest man in South India was going scot free. This particular big businessman had interests in Malaya, Burma, Ceylon and he was also doing a lot of business in Madras State. Then, he had his bank accounts in the old Princely States. Although the transactions were in millions—if an ordinary person had to pay Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 this man would have to pay or would have to be assessed at several hundred thousands—he was going scot free. He detected that; and he rose to a very high position and he has now retired. In this way, if a particular official is able to detect, by prompt action, such evader or such a manner of evasion, he should be honoured.

I remember—although it was meant for children—Swift said that if a man was found to be an honest man, he was taken round the streets and the public told that he was an honest man. This happened in Liliput. So, here also, in addition to making an example of those people who are evaders—and rightly so—those officers who are able to bring to book without fear or favour such evaders must also be honoured in this country.

The existing penalties, the penalties which are provided, are not only not

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adequate but those penalties are not being utilised properly. There is the question of jail going. I think Tyagi Committee Report also said that there must be deterrent punishments. In this book also he has suggested that abettors should be punished. Abettors do not mean ordinary clerks and others. There are other people who abet these things. They should also be brought to book. I find that my time is almost over and I shall finish my speech soon. The hon. Minister has stated how the Act in its present form came into existence in the year 1922. Since 1939, we have had several amendments; I think their number is 40 or 43. The Law Commission has also made some pertinent remarks and even though there is a repetition I want to say this. Some hon. Members who have studied the report of the Law Commission as well as the reports of Income-tax Investigation Commission and the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee have referred to this; they could have even suggested certain modifications to the various clauses in the Bill.

14 hrs.

Though this Bill is welcome in its present form with all its defects, what is required is some drastic change in the taxation structure. The Law Commission has stated:

> "We would like to say at the outset that there could be no real simplification of income-tax law without simplification of the tax structure. As this was beyond the purview of our work, our task of simplification has been greatly hampered."

All that we ask for is this. The Bill is there. Go through it clause by clause and if you think that a modification is necessary, it should be modified. The Law Commission could have modified it but its terms of reference were so narrow that they could not do it; they have by implication said that the time has come when the tax structure must be altered. They say that in many of the progressive countries tax structure has been altered. Unless that is done, it will be of not much avail.

Another suggestion has also been made by Shri Sen Gupta—I do not want to quote as my time is up—to the effect that the assessment must be by one agency where different taxes are imposed. When we go into the accounts of a person and go through the rigmarole, let it be gone through once thoroughly by one agency, so much so there must not be repetition. It will also then be easy to find out the way in which a particular person is keeping the accounts and is avoiding the payment of tax. My friend here says that the same officer does it. Although the same officer does it, I would like to know if the procedure has not been simplified. The procedure may be simplified because a member of the Law Commission has taken pains to say that the matter should be considered and improvements should be made both for helping the assessee and also for helping the Ex chequer.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, just now it was stated and also supported by quotations that we should simplify the law and also simplify the structure of the taxation. The Bill is before us. Though there are certain modifications, they do not go to the root of the tax structure. Just now my hon. friend has said that the time has come when we have to revise this type of structure. It is an old system which has continued through all these years and we are taxing in some proportions the incomes and profits and gains that are kept by the individuals, firms and companies. Due to the two World Wars and many changes in economic affairs, the ways of earning money have changed. A straight and honest worker is not earning nowa-days a big income. But the persons who do blackmarketing and adopt other means for avoiding taxation are

earning money and they are becoming richer.

An Hon. Member: They alone can become rich.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: People in the Government do not suggest some ways to abolish this bad system of getting money. The Government should now seriously think about the tax structure and of ways and means of checking the evasion of tax so that we can use the money for the good of the people..

The intention of the Government was to simplify the existing law. The existing Income-tax Act is difficult to understand even for a legal practitioner. The sections are long and complicated. There is no system of arrangement of chapters. Therefore, it has become the monopoly of certain income-tax practitioners who practise in that branch of law. The income-tax practitioners, with the help of other persons and especially persons who were administering the income-tax law, used to give advice to the assessees to evade and avoid the taxes. That is the experience of the past years. Even though the Law Commission and the drafters of this Bill have tried to simplify it, there are certain defective clauses here. To start with, the very definition of agricultural income is no definition at all. It is some sort of a description brought together and therefore the Select Committee must try to simplify the law so that laymen can understand the provisions and they need not go to the legal practitioners in that branch of law.

The most important thing in the administration of this law is that there are certain forms. For instance, firstly, there is the form of return to be filled by the assessees. There are certain applications to be made by firms and companies and societies. All these forms, applications and certificates are not simple. There are so many columns and an ordinary person does not understand all the implications of these columns. The income-tax authorities view the matter so technically that even though there is some small mistake here or there, they will penalise the person, without looking to the spirit of the Act, nor do they look to the convenience of the assessee or take into consideration the ignorance of the people who are going to fill it. They will find some fault for nothing. There are many such instances quoted in the report of the Law Commission. Where an application is given by a firm for a registration certificate, that application is rejected for some formal defect. It has also been suggested by the Law Commission that this sort of mental outlook should not be there with the administering authorities; they should look to the spirit of the law and help the persons. They should help the persons who want to fill all the forms so that they can get whatever information is necessary in order to get the tax.

Furthermore, the principle of the tax is also to be considered. So far as the principle of the tax is concerned, there are some provisions which were referred to by my learned friend Shri Ram Krishan Gupta to the effect that no tax has been levied on privy purses. This principle is not good at all. The first thing is, nearly more than Rs. 5 crores are paid to the princes. Even though we want to give sanctity to the agreements that were concluded between the princes and the Government of India in 1947 or thereabouts, at the same time, this system of paying the privy purses is not a good thing. Yet, at the same time, if it is to be continued, income-tax must be charged on them. There is no need or valid reason why this should be exempt from income-tax. Especially when this is unearned money, no exemption is needed for it. It is the history and tradition that give sanctity to it. But there is no reason why, though history and tradition have given sanctity to it, it should be income-tax free. Therefore, the Joint Committee should think over this matter and see that income-tax is levied on privy purses.

The next thing is about the income earned by trusts and charitable insti-

[Shri Balasahib Patil]

tutions by running some business. Though there are some restrictions now placed by this Act, one thing may be considered by the Joint Committee. Whenever any institution, maybe a charitable or a public trust, runs a business or carries on a profession, and if it gets a profit out of that, by the very principle underlying this measure, it should be taxed to the last pie. I know some of the institutions which are trusts in name only. They have big houses and they lease them out and get large amounts. The amounts go on increasing and they are used for a particular community or section of the community or some other persons who have created those trusts. If this thing is to be continued, it would not benefit the society at large but would benefit only a small section and that would be free of tax. The Joint Committee should also think over this and find out a way in which stricter and more stringent provisions may be applied in the case of income that is earned by trusts by following some profession.

Then there were many remarks made about tax evasion or avoidance of tax and that tax is not collected by the Government. At one end, there are persons who carry on business, and they are very clever persons. At the other end, there is the income-tax department or the recovery department. Then there are the lowest officers and on top are the appellate tribunal and the Central Board of Revenue. In between these two there is the legal practitioner. These three together find out a way to evade tax, and so there can be evasion. The traders and other intellectual heads find out a way that the income should not be disclosed! The third thing is, the income-tax department or the recovery department itself does not take necessary steps either to assess promptly or to collect the tax promptly or to recover it very diligently.

I know some cases. There was a big company which went into liquidation. After all the assets were sold by public auction, there came a notice from the income-tax department that so much money by way of tax was due and ought to be recovered from that company. Everything was sold and at the last stage, after a few years, the income-tax department was alert and came forward and sent the certificate to the collector. If this type of thing is going on, naturally the intelligent persons who are engaged in big professions and in big business, big merchants and others, persons employed in big companies, shareholders and managing directors, can get advantage of such things and they can find out a way to avoid payment of taxes.

There is some suggestion in the report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee in regard to the psychological aspect—that the people should be trained not to evade paying of taxes, and so on. There is a further suggestion made by this Committee to the effect that education must be imparted to the people in order to make them realise that it is their duty to the nation to pay the taxes. I can understand that much. But the people who are now evading taxes are not the people who can be educated. A man who is asleep can be awakened, but a person who pretends to sleep cannot be awakened. There are persons who know fully well that they are earning huge amounts of money and at the same time they want to evade taxes. This situation cannot be remedied by a psychological or educational effort. Therefore, some drastic steps must be taken in this regard.

The income-tax department as well as the Government, with their huge machinery of so many departments, know who gets or earns money and who builds new buildings, who builds new business empires, etc. The Government knows at the same time—especially the party in power—that some things are done with a view to or with same aim, to get money

at the time of the election, and they are not taking care to check all these things and get at least whatever is due under the Income-tax Act. It is no use making a stringent law of punishment. If a theif is caught and brought before the court, only when his guilt is proved he is punished. But if he steals and escapes, he is not caught and not brought before the court. Even if he is brought before the court, no evidence is forthcoming and so he cannot be convicted. Even though the law is very stringent, and even though the man who has stolen must go to the prison, the guilt must be proved. Therefore, while we make the law and prescribe heavy punishments for evaders and tax-avoiders, at the same time, the Government must take full and adequate steps to bring before the court evidance of cases in which the really guilty persons are punished. That is the first and foremost duty of the Government, and the Government is failing in that duty. It should take every care to find out all cases and to see that the guilty persons are punished.

So far as the administrative matters in relation to the income-tax department is concerned, the Law Commission has made some fine suggestions. There is a suggestion that the Central Board of Revenue should be vested with judicial powers. The Law Commission says in that respect that not only justice should be done but justice should appear to be done, and the head of the department which administers or which has in its hands so many authorities who assess the income-tax should not be given the judicial powers. In this respect I may suggest that, at the bottom, as soon as the income-tax officer assesses the income-tax, his duty finishes, and there must be a separate machinery to render justice as between the income-tax officer and the assessee. The appellate body and the tribunal must be scrapped and some other sort of court must be opened so that the grievances of the assessees may be brought forward to that court and justice done by that court. Even though the Law Commission has made some suggestions to take away the appellate tribunal, it has given very fine reasons for that. Especially on Page 48, the Law Commission have stated:

> "We are constrained to observe that men of the requisite calibre and independence are not being recruited for discharging so heavy a responsibility as that of final fact-finding authority under the new pattern of taxation. There are many complaints that the disposal of appeals by the Appellate Tribunal is very unsatisfactory for a variety of reasons. Often, the judicial and independent approach which is necessary in the final fact-finding authority, is not displayed by the Tribunal. In several cases the determination of complicated questions of fact and law is done in a very perfunctory manner. Very often, the Tribunal does not clearly record its findings of fact or its reasons for arriving at its findings."

Furthermore, the Law Commission have also cited passages after passages from so many High Court cases in which the High Court has come to the conclusion that even though this appellate tribunal is the final fact-finding authority, at the same time, it has failed in its duty. So many cases are remanded.

The Law Commission have also given a chart of how many cases have been decided, what expenditure has been incurred by the appellate tribunal and they have finally suggested that this matter, which is settled by the appellate tribunal, should be given to the High Courts and some more High Court Judges may be appointed in that respect. The Law Commission have also given the financial burden that will fall upon the Government and how it has to be met out of the fees that are to be recovered from the appeals that are pending before these tribunals.

[Shri Balasahib Patil]

When the hon. Finance Minister was speaking yesterday, I was hearing him patiently, expecting that he would give some explanation as to why he has kept the appellate tribunal, but there was no explanation whatsoever. Therefore, I suggest that the Select Committee may go into this question of keeping the appellate tribunal as it is or scrapping it and conferring those powers on the High Courts, because that is very necessary in the interests of justice.

One further point about justice is this. If the tax is not paid within a time, then the authority would penalise the person up to the amount of the tax which was payable. But we find that in so many cases, if the lower authority charges large amounts, the appellate authority charges a normina] amount. It is all discretionary. Therefore, in order to get out of this, there is a suggestion by the committee that in this respect instead of levying a penalty on the daefulters, some sort of interest may be charged on the money that was payable to the Government earlier. That suggestion may be embodied in this Bill.

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल इतना बड़ा है कि इसको अच्छे तरीके से तैयार करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से समय नहीं मिला है अतएव सब बातों के ऊपर पूरी तौर से पढ़ करके कहना जरा मुश्किल है तो भी जिस प्रकार का यह बिल लाया गया है और यह विश्वास होता है कि जरूर इससे लोगों को सुभीता होगा और वह जान सकेंगे कि इनकम टैक्स ला किस प्रकार का है और किस तरीके से हमको टैक्स पे करना चाहिये । जो पहिले ला था उसे लोग पूरे तरीके से समझ नहीं पाते थे और अभी भी यह पूर्ण रूप से ठीक नहीं है । ला कमीशन ने यह कहा है कि इनकम-टैक्स का ला बड़े आसान तरीके से कोडिफाई नहीं हो सकता है और जब तक टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को भी हम दृष्टिकोण में नहीं रखें और उसके ऊपर भी हम राय न दे सकें, केवल ला को कोडिफाई करना जरा मुश्किल है । लेकिन यह चीज हम लोगों को रफर नहीं की गई है इस लिये जो हमारे सामने कानून हैं उसमें बिना टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को सामने रख कर जो कुछ संशोधन हो सकता है जितना यह आसान बन सकता है, सिम्पल बन सकता है, बनाने के लिये हम लोग अपना सुझाव देगें और इसी दृष्टि से मैंने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं । उसके बाद श्री महावीर त्यागी की डा रेक्ट टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमेटी के ऊपर जो रिपोर्ट हुई उसको भी सरकार ने ध्यान में रख कर यह बिल बनाया है ।

अब मैं टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक २५ हजार पये की इनकम का सवाल है, आमदनी का सवाल है उनको टैक्स इतना अधिक नहीं देना पड़ता है, मसे मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप उस टैक्स को बढ़ा दें, मगर मेरा कहने का यह मतलब है कि उनको आमदनी इतनी है और उस पर टैक्स इतना है कि यदि वह इमानदारी से टैक्स देवें तो उनको बेइमानी नहीं करनी चाहिये । यदि वह टैक्स देना चाहे तो उनको अपना खर्च चलाने के लिये बेइमानी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । उसके ऊपर जो १ लाख तक का टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर है वह मुश्किल है । वहां पर जितने लोगों की आमदनी है और जिस प्रकार का खर्चा उन लोगों का है और जिस प्रकार के खर्चे के वह आदी हो गये हैं तो वहां पर कुछ उनकी टैक्स ऐवायडंस की वृत्ति हो जाती है । इस लिये सब से पहले जो आवश्यक चीज करने की है वह यह है कि सरकार को टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर इस दृटि से बनाना चाहिये कि जो आदमी टैक्स देता है उसका खर्चा जितनी उसकी आमदनी है उससे वह ठीक चल सकता है या नहीं । यदि चल सकता है तो ठीक है और यदि नहीं चल सकता है

तो उसके टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा लोगों के टैक्सेज के बारे में जो उनका दृष्टिकोण अब तक रहा है उसमें भी परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है । जब तक लोगों के दृष्टिकोण में यह परिवर्तन नहीं होगा कि हमें सरकार को तमाम वाजिब टैक्स देने हैं और यह टैक्स हमारे लाभ के लिये है और उनसे हमको ही आगे चल कर लाभ मिलेगा, जब तक लोगों की यह वृत्ति नहीं होगी तब तक हम कितने ही कानून चाहे क्यों न बनायें, यह जो हमारे देश वासियों के अन्दर टैक्सों की चोरी करने और बेईमानी करने की वृत्ति हो जाती है, वह दूर नहीं होगी । अब कोई बहुत मुश्किल में पड़ करके टैक्स बचाने की चेष्टा करता है तो वह तो इस बिल में आयेगा नहीं परन्तु वित्त मंत्री महोदय को मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि जिनका खर्चा है जिनकी आमदनी है, उस आमदनी में उसका खर्चा चल सकता है या नहीं ताकि वह बिना मुश्किल के जो टैक्स उस पर वाजिब आ उस को वह दे सके । अब इनकमटैक्स जैसा कि मैंने आप को बतलाया २५ हजार रुपया तक की आमदनी पर कोई ८-५ हजार रुपया टैक्स का देना पड़ता है । हमारा टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर ऐसा है कि उस के बाद, अर्थात् २५ हजार से एक लाख तक के लोगों को बड़ी मुश्किल होती है । अनेकों लोगों से मेरी बात होती है और वे बताते हैं कि हमारा इतना खर्चा होता है और हम लोगों को बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है । २५ हजार तक वालों को मुश्किल नहीं होनी चाहिये, क्यों कि अपेक्षतया उनका खर्च कम है । कुछ लोग बहुत बड़े हैं और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन को किसी हालत में मुश्किल होनी चाहिये । एक बार यहां से आलोचना हुई कि ऊपर वालों में, जिनकी बहुत इनकम है, टैक्स का एवायडम और इवेजन बहुत होता है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने एक बार अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य आज ही तीन चार मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे या अगले दिन-मनडे- को जारी रखना चाहेंगे ?

श्री खुशहाल बाला : मैं अगले दिन जारी रखना चाहूंगा ।

14·31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Balasaheb Patil: I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th April, 1961".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: BUDDHIST CONVERTS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri D. A. Katti on the 14th April, 1961 regarding Buddhist converts. Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion on this Resolution, 1 hour and 15 minutes have already been taken. Shri Shree Narayan Das may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Sir, before we start the discussion on this Resolution, may I request that as the Resolution is an important one, the time may kindly be extended?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him some time at least.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It is not a question of giving me time but there are so many other hon. Members who would like to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into that.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): If the time is extended for this Resolution, the other Resolutions may not be reached. There are oher Resolutions also.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day I began my speech saying that this Resolution appears to be unconstitutional. If this Resolution is accepted by the House and safeguards other than the reservation of seats in legislatures granted and provided to the scheduled castes are extended to buddhist converts, that will amount to discrimination because we have in India freedom of conscience and freedom to go to any religion. It may be that the persons belonging to scheduled castes may join buddhist religion, or muslim religion, or any other religion and if the safeguards that have been provided in the Constitution are granted only to those who join buddhist religion, then that will be discrimination. Therefore, I say, this Resolution, as it stands, is against the Constitution. It discriminates between one religion and the other. Article 15(1) of the Constitution says that no discrimination will be made on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. From that point of view, this Resolution appears to be unconstitutional.

Now, Sir, I come to the definition of 'Scheduled Castes' as is given in the Constitution. In Article 366, item 24, the term 'Scheduled Castes' has been defined. It has been stated that:

> " 'Scheduled Castes' means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution."

Here, no mention has been made with regard to persons belonging to scheduled castes believing in a particular religion. Whereas, in Article 341, it is stated:

> "The President may with respect to any State or Union territory and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be".

Sir, so far as these provisions go, it is not mentioned that persons belonging to Hindu religion will comprise scheduled castes. But, in the Order issued by the President in accordance with the provisions contained in article 341.....

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is that Order?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: By Act No. 63 of 1956 that Order has been amended. The Order, in accordance with Article 341 of the Constitution was issued in 1950. In that Order, no mention was made of religion with regard to Scheduled Castes. But the Act which I just mentioned, that is, Act No. 63 of 1956, states in paragraph 3 that:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2 no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religious shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste."

Therefore, I would like to submit, although, this has been defined in the Order in accordance with article 341 of the Constitution, as amended by Act, No. 63 of 1956, the Parliament has the right to amend that order now.

Article 341, clause (2) states:

> "Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

So, the claims that have been put forward by my hon. friend who moved this Resolution may be considered by the House and if the House thinks it proper, then the converts of other religions also might be included. I have given notice of an amendment saying that this matter should be examined. It says that the Committee should be appointed to go into the question whether it is desirable to extend the safeguards to those who have been converted to buddhism or to any other religion. If the Committee thinks it desirable and the Parliament also thinks it desirable, after the report is submitted by the Committee, that may be considered and the Order may be amended in that respect. There is no doubt about it, that by only changing a religion, the social and economic condition of any person will improve. Those persons who have joined buddhism may join Muslim religion or any other religion, but their social and economic conditions will not improve automatically. Merely because they have changed the religion, they should not be debarred from the enjoyment of the special safeguards in regard to the economic and a social matters that have been provided. They should not be debarred from enjoying those rights. In my opinion, this Resolution appears to be unconstitutional and I would like to suggest that the House, if it so desires, may appoint a Committee to go into the matter and after the Committee submits the report the report may be considered by the House and the safeguards that have been provided in the Constitumatters may be given to others also. matters may be given to others also.

Shri Kalika Singh: What is your view?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: So far as my view is concerned, I think, the safeguards that have been provided in the Constitution to persons who belong to backward classes may also be given to these people. Unless the Constitution is amended, or unless that Order is amended, the persons who have joined buddhism may not have the right to enjoy those privileges which have been granted to the backward classes. I do not think at the time when this Constitution was framed, the constitution-makers had in mind only such persons as belonged to Hindu religion. I think they did not mention this matter specifically in the Constitution, when the Constitution was framed. Because no other religion in India has got caste system, so this constitutional provision is only relating to those who belong to the Hindu religion. But no mention has been made in the Constitution, and therefore, by a special Act it had to be made clear that those safeguards which are applicable to the Scheduled Castes should also apply only to those who belong to the Hindu religion or, to some extent, to the Sikh religion also. I have not read the order but I think there is mention that it may apply to those who belong to the Sikh religion.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): It was as a result of the agitation. They fought for it and got it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: But mention has been made that some members belonging to the Sikh religion may also enjoy the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes. From this it is clear that Parliament has the right.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has some misunderstanding. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, they were included in the very first order by the President. Mazhabis, Ramdasis, Sikligars and Kabirpanthis, they were included in the first order. When Parliament amended it by law, then all Scheduled Castes,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

whether belonging to the Sikh or Hindu religion, they were described as Scheduled Castes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: But in the 1950 order there was no mention of any religion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the order there was a mention of Hindu religion and four castes of Sikhs had been included.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Anyway, what I was referring to was this. If what is provided for the Scheduled Castes may apply to the Sikh religion, they must also apply to those who join Buddhism or any other religion. Therefore, I have given notice of my amendment. I would suggest that the desirability of such advantages going to those people who just leave the Hindu religion and join other religion should also be considered. I think my hon. friend will be agreeable to this examination. Otherwise, the Resolution, as it stands at present, discriminates between one religion and another and, therefore, will not stand.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri D. A. Katti, during the last fortnight, on the 14th April, 1961, on the auspicious day of the birthday of Dr. Babasaheb Ambadkar, our revered leader. The Resolution reads as follows:

> "This House is of opinion that all the Constitution safeguards except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes."

Many people in this House, as well as outside the House, seem to have some misunderstandings in this matter. Just now, my hon. friend said that we people are demanding that the Buddhist converts should be included among the Scheduled Castes. Generally speaking, that is not our demand. We are ashamed to call ourselves as Scheduled Castes. We do not want to be included, under any circumstances, in the Scheduled Castes. That is what we say. Then what is our demand? Our demand is that whenever concessions are given to the Scheduled Caste people, the same concessions should be extended to the Buddhist who have been converted from the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Balmiki: On what ground?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Why do we demand so? A question was put by my hon. friend, Shri Balmiki "Why"? He is perfectly right in asking this question, and that is why I say that we demand these concessions because it has some history behind it. We must look into the history and try to know why these concessions were given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These concessions were given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the people because they were most down-trodden and backward educationally, economically socially and in every other respect.

An Hon. Member: Stigma of untouchability.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yes, I am coming to that. Do not be hasty. I may say that was the position. You will find that the Scheduled Caste people, who are now considered as untouchables are the inhabitants of this country.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): As everybody else.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: In the history of India, they are called as Anaryas. In the history they are called Anaryas. Because, the Aryans invaded and occupied this country and those who were not Aryans were called Anaryas. The Aryans made the Anaryas their slaves. Some of the Anaryas escaped to the jungles or hilly areas. They are called Scheduled Tribes. Now, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are backward in all respects. Moreover, we find that the Scheduled Castes are treated as untouchables.

So, these concessions, these safeguards and facilities, were provided to them in order to bring them to the level of the other people living in our country.

Now the question before us is whether after conversion those people who have embraced Buddhism are entitled to demand these concessions. You will find that not thousands but lakhs and lakhs of people have embraced Buddhism in the villages and cities. But they are treated even today as even untouchables by the caste Hindus. My hon. friend, Shri Balmiki, was telling me that these concessions were based on untouchability, this stigma of untouchability is being observed even after conversion and, therefore, they have every right to demand the concessions.

Shri Balmiki: I have not said that.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: You will find that people who have been converted to Buddhism and who live in villages, even today they are treated as untouchables. They are not allowed to draw water from the wells. They are getting the same treatment that they were getting in the past. Even today that is the position.

We must, of course, see why these concessions were given. For giving these concessions there were so many tests—whether they are treated as untouchables, whether they are really as educationally backward, whether they are economically poor whether they are socially down-trodden. Now, if you apply these tests for giving these concessions, you will find that there is no improvement at all, as far as the Buddhist converts are concerned. They are treated as untouchables; economically they are worse, very poor; educationally they are very backward; socially, even today you will find that they are down-trodden. So, these are the criteria which are applied for giving these concessions, not that that they are Hindus. So, I say that they should be given these concessions. In the Constitution, there is no mention about it. But, then, after passing some resolutions by the President of India, some changes were made. My hon. friend, Shri D. A. Katti, has also moved a resolution with a view to make some changes. Why do we say that we are not proud, we do not wish to call ourselves Scheduled Castes? Scheduled Castes means untouchables; that is why.

Shri Kalika Singh: That is not the meaning.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: There is no untouchability now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On paper. According to the Constitution untouchability has been removed; there is no doubt about that. But if my hon. friends say that there is no untouchability I think that they must have come from some foreign countries.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: It can be enforced through due process of the law.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: By passing laws alone these things cannot be solved. My hon. friend must understand this. The laws must be implemented.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You go to a court of law.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: So we say that these concessions should be extended to the Scheduled Caste people as they are suffering from the same stigma, the same difficulties from which they were suffering before.

I was just now saying that we are not proud of calling ourselves Scheduled Castes, because Scheduled Castes means untouchables. My hon. friend says that there is no untouchability. But there is untouchability. What does he mean by Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste means untouchables. My hon. friend who preceded me said that among Hindus there is this caste system. If that is so, this caste

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

system observes untouchability. It means that those who are untouchables are called Scheduled Castes.

We have been continuously fighting against this untouchability. In Maharashtra in 1927 a satyagraha was organised by Babasaheb Ambedkar for the so-called untouchables being allowed to take water from a public tank. Similarly in Nasik in 1930 there was a temple-entry satyagraha. We have also suffered a lot, as my hon. friends from the Congress have suffered in the cause of Swaraj. We have been continuously agitating for the removal of untouchability; we have launched several movements. Only for the sake of subsistence we do not wish to call ourselves untouchables. We are not proud of it. So, we should not be called untouchables and therefore, we do not wish to call ourselves Scheduled Castes, then what is the complaint.

Some of my hon. friends suggested that we should be called backward classes and whatever concessions are extended to the backward classes should be extended to us. Let my hon. friends first understand what concessions are extended to the backward classes. A girl from a Scheduled class attending a college is eligible to get a scholarship only if she obtains 55 per cent. of the marks in the annual examination. A boy of that community is eligible to get a scholarship only if he gets 60 per cent. marks in the annual examination. If you take into consideration the backwardness of the Scheduled Caste people you will find that hardly one or two per cent. of them can obtain these scholarships. We want to improve the economic, educational and social status of these people. Our demand is that they must be give all these educational, social and economic facilities which are given to the Scheduled caste people.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Will he make it applicable to Christian converts from the Scheduled Castes also?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My hon. friend says that whatever facilities we are demanding, must be given to others also, say Muslims, Christians and other backward class people. I have no objection to that, provided they are treated as untouchables. If a man has embraced Islam and if he is treated as an untouchable, I think he is entitled to get that concession.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandpuram): Is the hon. Member's contention that they should be treated as untouchables for ever so that these concessions may be given to them?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: That is one of the criteria for these concessions. If a man from the Christian community is treated as an untouchable and if he is educationally backward, he is entitled to get these concessions. I have absolutely no objection to it. That was one of the criteria, as far as my information goes, for enjoying the benefit of these concessions. We know what relations the framer of the Constitution, the late Babasaheb Ambedkar, had, with the Hindus. He was not proud of calling himself a Hindu and, therefore, you will find that untouchability was the criterion put by the framer of the Constitution.

An Hon. Member: Say framers—there were many others also.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Speaking on this Resolution on the 14th April my hon. friend Mr. Ghosh was saying that it is the creed of the Congress to make a casteless society. I fail to understand what he means by the Congress making a casteless society. In the Congress, Hindus are in majority. Hinduism means nothing else but caste. He quoted the instance of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore—not of any Member of this House, or the Prime Minister—that he did not observe caste. If you go and ask anybody he says: my caste is so and so. Mr. Ghosh said that the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore did not observe any caste or untouchabiloty. But, un-

fortunately, those who are observing the caste system are the rulers today and they come forward and say that they want to form a casteless society.

Pandit K. C. Sharma rose—

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As long as I am on my legs, my hon. friends will not disturb me.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: There is provision in the Constitution to that effect.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As far as Hindus are concerned, they cannot claim that they are going to make a casteless society. Others can, claim. But the Hindus cannot do it.

My hon. friend was saying that it is the policy of Government to do all these things. But what the Government is doing for the uplift of the down-trodden people? No doubt, once in a year the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes up for consideration before this House when Hon'able Members express their views.

So far as this Resolution is concerned, it was pointed out that there are certain constitutional difficulties. But it must be realised that the conconstitution is for the people; the people are not for the Constitution. If people suffer, then an amendment of the Constitution is essential. You cannot say that there is no provision in the Constitution and so it cannot be done. Now, article 46 of the Constitution clearly lays down that these concessions and safeguards would be given to the weaker section of the people of the country and particularly to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As far as I can understand, this provision is mainly meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.

It may well be asked why we have embraced Buddhism. As I told the House just now, we were fed up with untouchability and caste system. So Baba Saheb Ambedkar in the year 1935....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the sake of this resolution, that would perhaps, not be relevant—why Buddhism was embraced.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Those who have embraced Buddhism should be given these concessions, that is the Resolution.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. But as to why they got themselves converted, that is not relevant.

An Hon. Member: Then Buddhism is a sect of Hinduism.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I do not want to criticise my Hindu brethren. This is not the platform for that. What I want to emphasise is that people have embraced Buddhism in order that their social, religious and other conditions should be improved. That is why they have embraced it.

Five lakhs of our people embraced Buddhism at Nagpur. There is one village near Nagpur. They were having illicit liquor there. As soon as this resolution was introduced they stopped that. Many of my friends who were drinking have stopped drinking, and whatever bad habits they had they have given them up.

Our friends criticise us and say "You have not followed Buddhism. You do not understand Buddhism". We do admit it. They say that we are not acting according to the teachings of the Buddha. But this much I can assure my hon. friends, that we are trying to do so, we are trying to become perfect human beings, and that is our aim.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The question is very important. That is why I requested you to extend the time-limit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken fifteen minutes. He wanted others to participate in the discussion. There are so many others desirous of speaking.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Very well. Then I conclude with this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is that there are only forty-five minutes and there are half a dozen Members.

An Hon. Member: Five minutes each.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: From our side no one has spoken so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case Shri Ramam shall have to be content without his resolution being taken up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He can just move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can that be possible? It will not be possible, if I allow all these Members, because there is a demand from every side.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Five minutes each.

Shri Kalika Singh: I hope, Sir, that I will be able to move the second resolution, and that it would be reached.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be reached, of course. But that would not be concluded, and the Mover of the third resolution might suffer.

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : जनाब डिप्टी-स्पीकर साहब, जो कुछ मतलब इस प्रस्ताव का है, मैं उस की तो ताईद करता हूं, लेकिन चूंकि प्रस्ताव के बनाने वाले मेम्बर साहब को प्रस्ताव का मतलब समझाना नहीं आया इस लिये मैं इस की इबारत की मुखालिफत करता हूं । इस प्रस्ताव का मतलब यह है कि कोई नई चीज बुद्धिस्ट नहीं मांग रहे हैं, जो कि गलती से इस प्रस्ताव में रखी गई है । इस प्रस्ताव का मतलब यह है कि जो कंसेशन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को बहैसियत शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस् के लिये हुए हैं वह महज मजहब के तबादले से खत्म न हो जायें । यह देश बुद्धिस्म के लिये नहीं है, सब के लिये है । मेरी अर्ज यह है कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव की ताईद करता हूं, इस लिये कि आजकल फिर्कापरस्ती से लड़ने की बड़ी बात हो रही है मैं समझता हूं कि फिर्कापरस्ती से लड़ाई इस एजोल्यूशन को ऐक्सेप्ट करने के साथ शुरू होनी चाहिये । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी में एक आनरेबल मेम्बर कहें कि हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, मेम्बर बनना भी नहीं चाहते, हमें उस नाम से पुकारा भी न जाये, लेकिन सब कंसेशन्स दिये जायें । कंसेशन दिये जाने के लिये पहली चीज यह है कि किसी ट्राइब या किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की लिस्ट में आदमी को आना चाहिये । अगर वह लिस्ट में नहीं आता तो उसका कनसेशन मिलना जरूरी चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या बौद्ध ।

दूसरी अर्ज यह है कि जहां तक इस रिजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट का ताल्लुक है मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूं लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि यह लिस्ट कास्ट की बिना पर नहीं बनाई गई है । कास्ट को हमारे यहां एकनालिज किया गया है । मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूं जो अपने को प्रोगेसिव कहने के लिये यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां कास्ट का कोई रोल नहीं है । कास्ट तो मौजूद है । कास्ट के अन्दर सदियों से कुछ प्रोफेशन चले आते हैं और जैसा कि हमारे महबूब लीडर ने अपनी किताब—डिसकवरी आफ इंडिया—में लिखा है, आर्यों के वक्त से गोल्डस्मिथ की कास्ट चली आ रही है और अब भी टाउन्स में इनकी इस कारोबार की मानोपली है । इसी तरह से और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं । बहरहाल कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने यह एकनालिज किया कि कुछ लोग बैकवर्ड हैं, कुछ मजमुए बैकवर्ड

हैं और उनको कनसेशन इसलिए दिया गया कि वे बैकवर्ड हैं । इसमें मजहब की कोई बात नहीं है । अब अगर वह अपना मजहब तबदील करते हैं तो करें इसके लिए भी कांस्टीट्यूशन उनका राइट आफ फेत देता है । तो यह नहीं हो सकता है कि वे अपने दूसरे राइट को एक्सरसाइज करने की वजह से पहले राइट को खो दें । हो सकता है कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के लूज ड्राफ्टिंग की वजह से ऐसा मालूम होता हो । तो मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन को एक्सेप्ट करता हूं कि जो भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का है वह चाहे कोई मजहब तबदील कर ले वह तमाम कनसेशन्स जो कि उसको बतौर हिन्दू के हासिल थे उसे मिलते रहेंगे ।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा अंग्रेजी में भी कह देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मेरे दोस्त मूवर हिन्दी नहीं जानते ।

My hon. friend was pleased to state —perhaps he does not follow Hindi and that is why I am saying a few words— that they converted themselves from Hinduism to Buddhism because they wanted to go to a casteless society. That is too much. With due respect to the hon. Member's knowledge, I would say that he does not understand the impact of the cast system in Indian sociology. The very fact that even after being converted to Buddhism they demand concessions means that merely changing of religion does not change the caste system, Buddhists claim that it won't be there. When Islam came to India it did not acknowledge the caste system. I know that thirty years ago a Jat Mussalman did not give his daughter to a non-Jat Muslim. Now a new force came in Punjab. That is another thing. A new religion came that was a progressive movement: Sikhism came there. It was a progressive force. It claimed that it would not have any caste. And I know there was an agitation among Sikhs that Scheduled Caste Sikhs should be given the same concessions as the Hindu Scheduled Castes have got. The very fact that in spite of converting themselves to Sikhism, they want this shows that it is of no use. A Jat Sikh remains a Jat Sikh and a *Chura* remains a Mazhabi Sikh. So a Budha *Chura* will remain a Budh *Chura* and a Budh Khatri will remain a Budh Khatri.

An Hon. Member: Then what is the use of the change of religion?

Shri P. S. Daulta: Absolutely no use. And Buddhism is something which my friend does not mean, perhaps.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak) It is not any disqualification?

Shri P. S. Daulta: No. My submission is that Scheduled Castes who are Hindus should enjoy these concessions in spite of their changing their religion. If the Hindu majority cannot do it, if my party and this Government cannot do it, it cannot claim to fight communalism.

An Hon. Member: What can the party do?

Shri P. S. Daulta: If this Government does not do even this much, the Congress Party cannot say that they are fighting communalism. If a Chamar goes into a mandir he enjoys all the concessions; but if he goes to a mosque to pray he is refused those very concessions. This cannot be the Government's intention when it says that it wants to fight communalism.

So I say that this resolution should be accepted, as amended by my hon. friend, that all Scheduled Castes, whatever religion they might have gone to, should enjoy this concession.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Prof. Sharma.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had actually called Shri D. C. Sharma.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Since I have commenced, let me speak for five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Caste is a phenomenon of a decaying culture. It must end, and it is ending. There is therefore no use talking much about it. It is dying, it is almost dead.

So far as this is concerned, I would point out to the House that it was in 1812 that Compte said that the sinister vested interests of high classes must of necessity be abolished. Having abolished the sinister interests of the high privileged classes, new vested interests need not be created. And I submit that this is a modern world, a world of the common man, with common rights. All have claim to first-class citizenship. This first-class citizenship is in contrast to the sub-citizenship of the Roman Empire and the civilisation that arose in the wake of the Roman Empire. Now the Roman Empire and those great civilisations are dead and gone. This is the world of the common man, with common rights, whether he is a Scheduled Caste or a Brahman or anybody. And I beg to inform my friend behind me that in the Congress constitution there is a class that "you do not believe in caste". I do not believe in caste, and no Congressman believes in caste. Caste is dead and gone. It is being given a new life for claiming new rights by my hon. friend who wants to claim new rights. We want to finish it, and we have finished it, but my hon. friend wants to give it a new life again for claiming new privileges.

I beg to submit that this provision in the Constitution providing privileges for the Scheduled Castes is a constitutional nuisance, and no law perhaps gives a prescriptive right to a nuisance as such. Therefore, it should not be prolonged any longer in any shape whatsoever. It must be done away with as soon as possible.

I beg to submit that even President Loncoln gave equal rights to the Negroes, and provided that no race, no class, and no distinction of any sort excepting academic distinction should be looked into for appointments to public services or for any State rights. What Lincoln did not do and did not think it proper to do has been done by us; he did not think it proper to provide special facilities for the Negroes. But our Constitution-makers for some reason or the other have provided these things. I do not hold that that was any valid reason, but I do claim that these provisions have done a lot of harm to the body-politic and have demoralised the administration. A nation-State demands the best of the citizenship; any other provision is against the interests of the common man, common man including by hon. friends of the Scheduled Castes, and it does harm to them as it does harm to any other section.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: You want to keep us backward?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I do not want to keep anybody backward. But the way to come forward is the way of striving hard and not being pulled on by a rope round one's waist. Such a phenomenon has never existed, and it will not help anybody.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We are a little surprised at the quantum of emotion in the speech of my hon. friend Pandit K. C. Sharma, because, I think that either deliberately or for a purpose, he was missing the point involved in this resolution.

If we analyse the basis on which these safeguards were given to the Scheduled Castes when the Constitution was enacted, we can very easily find that these safeguards were never intended for a special sect of people based upon religion alone. The considerations on which these safeguards were given were entirely other than the consideration of the religion to which these people belonged. The debate in the Constituent Assembly would indicate the principles underlying these safeguards, and would make it clear that the right of reservation of seats in the legislatures as

also concessions both in the matter of education as also in the matter of employment were given to the Scheduled Castes not because they belonged to the Hindu religion, not because they embraced Hinduism, but because, as a class, historically, they were culturally and otherwise backward. Recognising that principle that a backward set of people in an independent country should be given a special weightage in order that they may develop culturally and economically along with the other sections of the people, the Constitution-makers gave these economic and political advantages to these people when they enacted the Constitution. Therefore, to say in a secular State that these financial, economic and political advantages were given to them just because they belonged to Hinduism, and that once they went out of Hinduism and embraced any other religion, all this cultural backwardness, economic backwardness etc. which had a historical tradition and a historical background all of a sudden disappeared, is not a logical answer for all these things. Therefore, the House should look into the principles on which the Constituent Assembly gave them these safeguards, and then only, we shall be able to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to the constinuance of these economic and political rights.

My hon. friend when he supported the resolution, I am sorry to say, was arguing actually against the spirit of the resolution. He said while supporting this resolution that with the obvious exception of the reservation of seats in the legislatures, these concessions were given to the Scheduled Castes, not because they were treated as backward but because of the question of untouchability. If I heard him correctly, he said that if the Scheduled Castes who were Hindus got themselves converted to religions other than Buddhism, such as Islam and Christianity etc. then, only as long as untouchability was practised, they were entitled to get this reservation, which position he said he was prepared to accept. But he did not make out a logical case. The whole logic of the case lies in the fact that the principle on which the Constituent Assembly accepted these reservations and safeguards in respect of political and economic rights, was that these Scheduled Castes in general, to whatever religion they might belong, were culturally, politically and economically backward, and, therefore, they gave them increased weightage, so that they also could come up to the cultural and economic level of the other sections of the people.

Therefore we fail to understand Government's attitude, in this secular society of ours, that only when they remain in Hinduism, they will be able to get these privileges; in my opinion, that is not a reasonable answer.

These historical reasons, in a country like this especially, where the history and the cultural background of this State began long long ago, have to be borne in mind. These political and economic disadvantages of the people started right from the days of the *Bhagavad Gita* to which we trace our cultural heritage. Ever since Vyasa said *'Chaaturvarnyam mayaa srushtam'*, this kind of scheme began, and society itself was divided into four classes; and many of the classes were shunted back to backwardness. These historical reasons were recognised by the Constituent Assembly, when they gave these safeguards; so, it was a thing based not upon religion but upon the caste and the cultural backwardness alone.

In conclusion, I should like to point out one particular fact which concerns my State. And after putting that case before the House, I shall conclude. This concerns quite a large section of the people in my State. A number of people who belonged to the Scheduled Castes converted themselves to Christianity. About four or five years before, this very same

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question was taken up by the Kerala Government with the Central Government, on the very same principle. It is unjust and unreasonable to deny to these people who have got themselves converted to Christianity, the same advantages which their own brethren who are Scheduled Castes and who remain in Hinduism are getting. That is not logical at all.

Therefore, I would make an appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this matter. It is never possible for this House to agree that concessions to a backward people could be given based upon their religion. That sort of thing shall never be allowed. Therefore, I submit that these concessions should be allowed to all sections of the people who have been recognised as backward and as Scheduled Castes, to whatever religion they may belong. Otherwise, certainly, the Fundamental Right guaranteed to the people, namely freedom of worship and religion will also be jeopardised by discrimination in the giving of grants and concessions to a section of the people, based on religion alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Naushir Bharucha.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I make a submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No hon. Members should now try to catch my eye for the first time, because I do not have time to give to them. Now, Shri Naushir Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I desired to invite the attention of the House to a case which was decided by the Supreme Court and which has been reported in *A.I.R. 1954, Supreme Court,* 236. The basic facts in that case were that a person of the Mahar community or Mahar caste embraced Mahanubhava Panth, and then he stood for a reserved seat. The scrutinising officer rejected his nomination paper, and the matter came up before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court basically followed certain very sound commonsense principles. I shall quote only a couple of paragraphs from their judgment, which will be applicable here, though the facts of the case may not be on all fours.

They said that: this case would be governed by a similar case, namely *Charlotte Abhraham v. Francis Abraham,* and referring to that case where the man had converted himself to Christianity, they said:

> "The profession of Christianity releases the convert from the trammels of the Hindu law, but it does not of necessity involve any change of the rights or relations of the convert in matters with which Christianity has no concern, such as his rights and interests in, and his powers over, property.".

Then arguing the case further, of making it applicable, Their Lordships of the Supreme Court came to this conclusion:

> "On this evidence, and after considering the historical material placed before us, we conclude that conversion to this sect imports little beyond an intellectual acceptance of certain ideological tenets and does not alter the convert's caste status at any rate so far as the householder section of the Panth is concerned".

May I point out that the basic fact underlying the present Resolution is also the same, namely, the acceptance of a different religion, does not materially alter the circumstances in which the convert found himself prior to conversion? If it be accepted as a fact that the Constitution did provide some weightage or some special favoured treatment for the benefit of the scheduled castes, was it based merely on the fact that they belonged to the Hindu religion?

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is obvious that it could not be so.

Therefore, all that Shri D. A. Katti's Resolution asks for is this. 'We enjoyed these privileges at one time, though we enjoyed them with a stigma that we were untouchable. Today we have converted ourselves as Buddhists in order to shed that stigma. Then in that case, the Constitution should not be so interpreted as to deprive us of those privileges, the basic intentions of the framers of the Constitution being that these privileges were given to us because we were economically backward and socially looked down upon and oppressed".

My submission is that unless we accept the basic principle underlying this Resolution of Shri D. A. Katti's, all our professions that untouchability is removed or that we are exerting for the removal of untouchability will not be of any avail. I appeal to this House to consider broadly this fact. If we really mean to uplift the scheduled castes from their stagnating economic position and their social stigma, then the mere fact that they have been driven, much against their will, to renounce the Hindu fold should not be made an excuse for depriving them of the privileges which very wisely the Constitution bestowed upon them. I do hope the House will consider this Resolution sympathetically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): May I just make a submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no time now. I have called Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): I have listened to two very moving speeches on this Resolution one by Shri D. A. Katti and the other by Shri B. K. Gaikwad, and I must admit that those speeches have swept some of us off our feet. They have given a very graphic picture of the disabilities from which the so-called untouchables have been suffering in my country. Any one who listens to these speeches and considers them on their merits would be convinced of the justice of their cause. But I have three difficulties in accepting the spirit of the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri D. A. Katti.

My first difficulty is this. We have recognised untouchability and we have also made provision for the removal of untouchability in every way. We have made the practise of untouchability a penal offence. I ask myself these questions: Does Buddhism recognise untouchability? Does Islam recognise untouchability? Does Christianity recognise untouchability in the sense that Hindus recognise it? The answer to all these questions is that they do not. Then have I a right as a Member of the Lok Sabha to saddle Islam or Buddhism or Christianity with something which is not inherent in them? Have I a right to burden them with this kind of social classification or religious sub-division which does not exist in their religion? Therefore, we cannot import something which is not desirable into a religion which does not recognise it. Therefore, if I were a Buddhist, Muslim or Christian, I would oppose this Resolution because I would say that we do not recognise it in that sense. Hence the evil of Hinduism should not be transferred to us also and we should not be cast in the same image in which Hinduism is cast.

My second point is this. When I look at the demographic picture of India, I find that economically we have already divided our population into three classes. There are the so-called untouchables, the Harijans. There are the backward classes and then there are others. So far as the scheduled caste people are concerned and also the scheduled tribes are concerned, we have given them two types of concessions. We have given them concessions which are political; we have given them concessions which are economic, social and of other

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types. So far as the backward classes are concerned, you know that it was said about one State that 85 per cent of the people in that State were described to be backward. We have given the backward classes people also some economic consessions. We may not give them as many concessions as we have given to the untouchable people; but we are also giving them some concessions.

Therefore so far as the ends of justice are concerned, they are already being met by this classification that we have introduced into our country. If a person is economically backward or poor; I think he can reap certain advantages by being called a member of the backward classes. Therefore, these persons who have gone over to Islam or Christianity or Buddhism because they do not like Hinduism, can, I think, get those concessions which are given to the backward classes.

At the same time, I cannot understand one thing. I think my hon. friend, Shri D. A. Katti, is doing an injustice to those converts to Buddhists. How? Either they should be placed on par with the so-called Harijans or they should not be placed on par with the so-called Harijans. I do not believe in half measures. I do not believe in giving a thing with one hand and taking it away with the other. That is not logic; this is not good social justice. I would say that we have given to these scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people special reservations. It is a big thing. We have extended this reservation for a further ten years. Now, he says that we need not give them this kind of political reservations. If he had come forward and said that we should give these persons all the privileges that have been given to the scheduled castes, there would have been some justice in it, some force in it. But this kind of half-hearted attempt, this kind of halting attempt, on the part of my hon. friend to give them one set of privileges and take away the other set of privileges, the major kind of privileges, is not justice, is not natural justice, is not any kind of justice.

Therefore, I would tell Shri Katti and Shri Gaikwad that they should evolve some other way of helping these persons who under the lead of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and some other persons have given up Hinduism. It is not right that having turned their backs upon Hinduism and joined another religion as a protest, as a kind of challenge; they should again come forward to demand some privileges which are there and which may be given if they are classified as backward classes. Therefore, I say that this Resolution suffers from a contradictoriness.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

श्री गणपति राम : (जौनपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हरिजनों के किसी अन्य धर्म में धर्म परिवर्तन में विश्वास नहीं रखता हूं । लेकिन फिर भी यह जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है और जिस में यह चाहा गया है कि जिन हरिजनों ने बौद्ध धर्म में धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया है, उनको भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक इत्यादि जितनी भी सुविधायें हरिजनों को मिली हुई हैं, मिलनी चाहियें, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि उनकी हालत आज भी ज्यों की त्यों है । हमने ये जो सुविधायें हरिजनों को दी हैं, वे इस आधार पर दी हैं कि वे पिछड़े हुए हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे कमजोर हैं, और उनको आगे लाने की आवश्यकता है । इसी चीज को आधार मान कर के संविधान में उनको शिक्षा, नौकरियों आदि के क्षेत्रों में सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं । इस आधार

पर कि बौद्ध धर्म में आ जाने पर भी वे आज अछूत समझे जाते हैं, हरिजन समझे जाते हैं, अस्पृश्य समझे जाते हैं, उनको ये सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, बड़ी मुनासिब सी चीज़ है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

हमारे बहुत से साथी आज यह दलील देते हैं कि संविधान के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया है और किसी को भी अस्पृश्य नहीं माना गया है । मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं । १९४७ और १९५० तक तो वे अस्पृश्य रहे लेकिन जब से इसके बारे में कानून बना क्या उस दिन से अस्पृश्यता इस देश से खत्म हो गई, यह सोचने और समझने की बात है । हरिजनों को तथा दूसरी जातियों को ऊपर उठाने की बात तो करना लेकिन उनको अमली रूप न देना, एक गलत बात है । जो स्थिति आज है, उस पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश नहीं की जानी चाहिये । आज हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई तथा दूसरे और साथी बड़े जोर शोर से कहते हैं कि हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस देश में जातीयता पनपे और उनकी पार्टी ने कभी भी जातीयता में विश्वास नहीं किया है । क्या मैं उनसे पूछ सकता हूं कि कभी ब्राह्मण कम्युनिस्ट ने किसी हरिजन कम्युनिस्ट से शादी की है, किसी ब्राह्मण या क्षत्रिय कम्युनिस्ट ने गैर-ब्राह्मण या---

श्री नारायणन कुट्टि मेनन : की है ।

श्री गणपति राम : अछूत लड़की से शादी करने की हमाकत की है ? आज प्रजा सोशलिस्ट कहे जाने वाले भाइयों से क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने कभी हिम्मत की है, ब्राह्मण कहे जाने वाले किसी व्यक्ति ने उस जाति से बाहर जाकर शादी की है खान पान किया है ---

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : आप देखते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

श्री गणपति राम : आज हिन्दुस्तान में—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सब करते हैं ।

श्री गणपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे क्षमा कीजिये अगर मैं यह कहूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा प्रचलन रहा है कि जो ब्राह्मण है वह क्षत्रिय का छुआ हुआ नहीं खायेगा क्षत्रिय वैश्य का छुआ हुआ नहीं खायेगा, वैश्य हरिजन का छुआ हुआ नहीं खायेगा वहां पर यह कहा जाए कि एक हरिजन से कोई उच्च जाति का शादी कर सकता है, कहां तक ठीक प्रतीत होता है । जहां पर यह प्रचलित हो कि एक ब्राह्मण किसी दूसरी औरत का छुआ हुआ तब तक नहीं खाता जब तक कि उसके साथ उसकी शादी न हो जाए, वहां पर इस तरह की उम्मीद करना कि वह एक हरिजन लड़की के साथ शादी कर सकता है, हास्यास्पद ही प्रतीत होता है । आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में एक जाति दूसरी जाति को अस्पृश्य समझती है । ऐसी हालत में मैं कैसे मान सकता हूं कि समाज से अस्पृश्यता खत्म हो गई है ।

हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कहीं हरिजनों ने धर्म परिवर्तन करके इस्लाम धर्म को अपनाया तो वे मोमिन या अन्सार करार दे दिए गए और प्रदेश सरकारें और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उनको मदद दे रही है, नौकरियों की सहूलियतें दे रही हैं । हरिजन जो कि सिख धर्म में आ कर रैदास बन गये हैं, मजहबी सिख बन गये हैं, उनको आज भी वह स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है समाज में जो दिया जाना चाहिये । वहां भी उसका गरीबी के नाम पर अस्पृश्यता के नाम पर जो सहूलियतें मिलती थीं, मिलती हैं ।

आज जैन धर्म की क्या हालत है । इसमें अस्पृश्यता को कहीं स्थान नहीं दिया गया है । अभी थोड़े दिन पहले की बात है

[श्री गणपति राम]

कि दिल्ली के लाल मन्दिर में, जैन मन्दिर में हरिजनों को मन्दिर में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता था । थोड़े दिन पहले मैं एक पुस्तिका पढ़ रहा था बौद्ध धर्म के बारे में, तो उसमें भी लिखा हुआ था कि उस धर्म में छुआछूत को कोई स्थान प्राप्त नहीं है लेकिन वहां पर भी यह लिखा था कि एक हरिजन जिसका नाम सुशील महापाल था, वह धर्म परिवर्तन करके बौद्ध धर्म में चला गया । वह लंका में कई वर्ष तक रहा और वहां से पढ़ कर जब लौट कर आया तो उसको बौद्ध इंस्टीट्यूट में प्रोफेसरशिप की नौकरी दी गई । लेकिन जब बौद्ध समाज को मालूम हुआ कि वह हरिजन से बुद्ध बना है तो उसके साथ भी वही व्यवहार किया जाने लग गया जो हरिजनों के साथ होता है । मैं जैसे कह चुका हूं कि धर्म परिवर्तन में मैं विश्वास नहीं रखता हूं । लेकिन जो धर्म परिवर्तन कर चुके हैं उसके बारे में आपको अपने दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाना होगा । छुआछूत आज भी हमारे समाज में एक कलंक के रूप में विद्यमान है । आज भी हमारे समाज में इंसान का महत्व नहीं है, धर्म का महत्व है । चाहे आज हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार अपने ढंग से यह प्रयत्न कर रही है कि देश से छुआछूत मिट जाये लेकिन क्या कोई मान सकता है कि वह मिट गई है । प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद भी क्या जो सहूलियतें हरिजनों इत्यादि को मिलती थीं, मिल गई हैं । आज भी हरिजनों की हालत अच्छी नहीं हुई है, आज भी वे पिछड़े हुए हैं । आज भी जब उनको आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं और उनको नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और वह केवल इसी आधार पर दी जाती है कि वे पिछड़े हुए हैं, तो इसी बिना पर मैं यह अपील करता हूं कि हमारे साथी ने जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि चूंकि वे लोग जिन्होंने बुद्ध धर्म को अंगीकार कर लिया है, पिछड़े हुए हैं इन सुविधाओं से वंचित न किए जायें, इसको मान लिया जाए । जिन्होंने धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया है उनकी सामाजिक आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति वैसी है जैसे पहले थी और आज भी उनको जो मानवीय अधिकार समाज में मिलने चाहियें नहीं मिले हुए हैं । इस नाते मैं चाहता हूं कि ये जो सुविधायें हरिजनों को प्राप्त हैं, उनको भी मिलनी चाहियें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I submit this, Sir? There is one other Resolution which can be taken up and which cannot be concluded in this Session; it will have to go over to the next Session. Therefore, if you call that Resolution at about quarter to five, no harm would be done and no injustice would be done to any other Member who wants to move a Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I do that if I have to give an hour and half to the next one?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You cannot give an hour and a half to it; it will have to go to the next Session. Therefore, you can give 15 minutes to it today and then the rest the next Session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Leaving it half discussed can I call another?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I mean this; you can call the next one, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member admit that Shri Uddaraju Raman is out of place? If that is conceded, if that is admitted, then I have no objection.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You can give half an hour to it today and then it can continue next Session. Today we sit up to five o'clock, I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; then I will call Pandit Tiwari. I will call Shri Sadhan Gupta also.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): How much time will I get, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As much time as the hon. Minister wants. If the hon. Minister will be satisfied with 10 or 15 minutes I will call her at 3.50.

Shrimati Alva: You are giving time to so many speakers. I would also like to increase my time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As much time as she likes.

Pandit Tiwari; but he should not take more than 5 minutes. There should not be any necessity for me to ring the third bell. He will conclude with the second bell.

पंडित द्वा०ना० तिवारी (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बहस चल रही है उसको मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना है । जो इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हैं, वे एक बात भूल जाते हैं । बैक्वर्डनेस के लिए संविधान में एक कंसेशन मिला हुआ है । जितने भी बैकवर्ड क्लासेस के लोग हैं, उनको कुछ कंसेशन मिले हुए हैं और दूसरे कंसेशन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, जो कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दिए जाते हैं, वे क्यों दिए जाते हैं, इसको बहुत से भाई भूल जाते हैं । शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को कंसेशन इसलिए नहीं दिए जाते हैं कि वे बैकवर्ड हैं । बैकवर्डनेस के लिए एक अलग से कंसेशन है और उसको स्कालरशिप मिलता है, पढ़ाई का खर्च मिलता है, नौकरियों में भी कंसेशन मिलता है । जो दूसरे कंसेशन हैं जो कि खास तौर पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को दिए गए हैं वे इसलिए दिए गए हैं कि हिन्दू समाज में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो इतने गिरे हुए हैं, जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेस के भी नीचे हैं, उनको एक स्पेशल मौका मिलना चाहिये कि वे अपने को ऊपर उठा सकें । वह चीज किसी दूसरी जाति में नहीं है । आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि किसी दूसरे धर्म में वह चीज नहीं है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाली । इसलिए शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का जो लिस्ट बनाया गया है, संविधान के अनुसार, और उनको जो सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं, वे उन्हीं को मिलनी चाहियें । यदि बैकवर्डनेस पर कोई चीज मिलनी होती तो जनरली जो कंसेशन बैकवर्ड क्लासिस को दिए जाते है, वही उनको भी मिलने चाहिये थे । लेकिन वैसा न करके खास सहूलियतें दी गई हैं इस आधार पर कि हिन्दू समाज में कुछ वर्ग ऐसे हैं जो इस कदर गिरे हुए हैं, कि उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए स्पेशल एफर्ट करनी होगी---

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (चन्दोली) : जो बुद्ध हो गये हैं, उनकी हालत, आर्थिक हालत तो वैसी ही है ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : चूंकि वे बुद्धिस्ट हो गए हैं या क्रिस्चियन हो गये हैं, इस वास्ते उनके साथ वह स्टिगमा नहीं है, उनके साथ वह बात नहीं है । चूंकि उन के धर्म में कोई छुआछूत नहीं है, इसलिये यह चीज उन पर लागू नहीं होगी ।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : क्या बुद्धिस्ट हो जाने से उन की बैकवर्डनेस खत्म हो जाती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठे बैठे कोई तकरीर नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: I will not mind them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will mind them.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: I will mind you, only.

अगर हम यह क्लेम करें कि बैकवर्ड होने की बिना पर अछूतों के स्कालरशिप्स दिये जायें, अछूतों की सुविधा दी जाये, तो यह, मैं समझता हूं, जायज नहीं है । असल

[पं० द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

में होना तो यह चाहिये कि यह कन्सैशन उन सब को मिलना चाहिये जो जो अपने को ऊंचा उठाने में समर्थ नहीं है। किसी जाति के हों, चाहे क्षेत्रीय हों, ब्राह्मण हों या वैश्य हों, अगर उन की दशा इतनी गिरी हुई है कि वे अपने को स्वयं ऊंचा नहीं उठा सकते, उन को इस तरह की सुविधायें नहीं हैं, तो उन सब को मदद मिलनी चाहिये। सिद्धान्त तो यह होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज ऐसा होता नहीं है। मैं ने देखा है और इस हाउस के मैम्बर भी इस बात की तस्दीक करेंगे कि जिन की स्थिति अच्छी है, जो अपने पास से पैसा खर्च कर सकते हैं, वे लोग भी बैकवर्ड लोगों के स्कालशिप्स ले लेते हैं, इस तरह के हरिजन भी ले लेते हैं वे स्कालशिप्स। ऐसी हालत में क्राइटेरिया यह होना चाहिये कि जो अपने को ठीक न बना सकें, उन को मदद की जाये चाहे वे किसी भी जाति के हों। अगर ऐसा हो सकता तो बड़ा अच्छा होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता। हमारे संविधान बनाने वालों ने कैसे सुविधा दी और वह क्यों दी गई, इस की तह में जाने की जरूरत है। अगर बैकवर्डनेस की ही बात रहती तो वह कंसैशन सिर्फ शैडयूल्ड कास्टस या शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को नहीं मिलता, सब को ही यह सुविधा मिलती। बात तो यह है कि एक खास समाज के लिये, जो अपने को अपने को शडयूल्ड कास्टस का कहते हैं, जो अपने को अछूत कहते हैं, उन के लिये यह कंसशन दिया गया। इस कंसैशन को उठा कर धर्म परिवर्तन के बाद दूसरी जगह ले जायें, यह कहां तक ठीक होगा? वे लोग अगर बैकवर्ड लोगों में आ जायें तो उन को जरूर वह मिलें, इस में किसी को उज्र नहीं होगा, लेकिन इस सुविधा को वे हरिजन बन कर अपने लिये लें, यह ठीक नहीं मालूम पड़ता। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इस चीज को इस दृष्टिकोण से देखें तब अपना मत दें, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दू समाज में जो हरिजन हैं उन के साथ यह अन्याय होगा जो कदापि ठीक नहीं होगा।

इस बहस में जाति पांति की बात बहुत चली। मैं मानता हूं कि हिन्दू समाज में जाति की व्यवस्था है। गीता और शास्त्रों में भी जाति की व्यवस्था बतायी गयी है, लेकिन वह व्यवस्था केवल रूढ़िवाद के लिये नहीं थी, वह व्यवस्था कर्म के अनुसार थी। कोई भी कोई खास काम करे, उस की जाति उस के अनुसार बन जाती थी। जैसे आज वकीलों की एक जाति है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: वे भी क्या हरिजनों में शामिल हैं?

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: उन में भी हरिजन हैं। यह नहीं है कि उन में हरिजन नहीं हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं ने समझा कि वकीलों की कास्ट को भी शडयूल्ड कास्ट में शामिल करने की बात हो रही है।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो कभी कभी दोष दिया जाता है हिन्दू समाज को कि उस में जाति व्यवस्था भरी हुई है, तो जाति व्यवस्था से वह चीज नहीं थी, वह चीज कर्म व्यवस्था के द्वारा होती थी। जो भी जो कर्म करता, उस के अनुसार उस की जाति होती थी, जैसे कि आज कल वकीलो की जाति है, बैरिस्टरों की जाति है।

श्री जागड़े (बिलासपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नम्रता को पढ़ा, बड़े ध्यान से पढा परन्तु जो सिद्धान्त प्रस्तावक महोदय चाहते हैं वह सिद्धान्त उसमें ठीक जमता नहीं। जो हिन्दू समाज है वह, हम मानें या न मानें, जाति प्रथा को ले कर बना है, और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मतलब होता है अनुसूचित जाति, एक फेहरिस्त बनाना जिस में हिन्दू जाति के कुछ लोगों को रखना। उस जाति में से या फहरिस्त में से निकलने के लिये हमारे कुछ हरिजन भाइयों ने अपने को दूसरे धर्म में सम्मिलित करना उचित समझा। जब उस फहरिस्त में से अगल होने की बात हो गई और जब जाति के पीछे सारी सुविधायें,

वे राजनीतिक हों या आर्थिक, बंधी होती हैं, उन बंधी हुई चीजों से बचने के लिये लोग बौद्ध हुए, तो पछता पछता कर फिर उन सुविधाओं की मांग करना, मैं उचित नहीं समझता ।

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं व्यवहारिकता के सम्बन्ध में । व्यवहारिक बात तो यह है कि जाति प्रथा के होने के कारण केवल हिन्दू समाज से अलग करने के लिये उन की गणना नहीं की गई है । आज जनगणना में अनुसूचित जाति वाले हैं, अनुसूचित आदिम जाति वाले हैं, लेकिन बौद्धों की कोई जाति नहीं है । सेन्सस में हम देखेंगे तो कैसे पहचानेंगे कि यह हरिजन बौद्ध है और यह जनरल बौद्ध है । हम किसी को इस तरह से पहचान नहीं सकेंगे । अगर हम इस चीज को पहचान नहीं सकते हैं कि कौन बौद्ध जनरल बौद्ध है और कौन हरिजन बौद्ध है और सब को हम बौद्ध लिख दें तो जो हरिजन बौद्ध हैं उन के लिये हम एक स्टिग्मा या कलन्क लगाते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह कि इतने लोगों को केवल रिजर्वेशन को छोड़ कर दूसरी सारी सुविधायें दी जायें । यह भी इस में फिट इन नहीं होता है, इस लिये कि आज कल जो जमाना है उस में हम उन को अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में भले ही शामिल कर सकें और एकानामिक क्राइटेरिया को ले कर यदि कोई बौद्ध पीछे पड़ जाता है तो उसे सुविधा देने में आपत्ति न करें, लेकिन चूंकि वह पहले अनुसूचित जाति में था इसलिये सुविधा दी जाये यह कहा जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि जिस कलन्क से बचने के लिये उन्हों ने अपने को हिन्दू धर्म से अलग रक्खा, उन से सम्बन्धित मांग करना या एक तरह से उन पर अधिकार दिखलाना, मैं उचित नहीं समझता ।

आज नौबौद्धों की बात कही जाती है, वे हरिजनों में से ही गये हुए हैं । इस देश के अन्दर एक ही मूल धर्म से विभिन्न धर्मों में हरिजन लोग गये हैं, यदि उन सब को सुविधा देने की बात कही जाय तो मुझे उन के साथ हमदर्दी तो हो सकती है लेकिन उस को व्यवहार रूप में लाने में कठिनाइयां इतनी होंगी कि उन को देना और न देना दोनों बराबर है । इसलिये इस तरह की सुविधायें मांगना मैं समझता हूं ठीक नहीं है । किसी योग्यता के आधार पर उन को सुविधायें मिल जायें यह दूसरी बात है । लेकिन जो हमारा कांस्टिटयूशन है, संविधान है वह किसी को डिमार्केट कर के, रेखाबद्ध कर के सुविधायें देता है, तो क्या जनरल बौद्धों और हरिजन बौद्धो को हम रेखाबद्ध कर के अलग कर सकेंगे ? मैं नहीं समझता कि हम ऐसा कर सकेंगे । इसलिये इस प्रकार का जो मन्तव्य आया है, अगर उस को सदन में पास भी कर दिया जाय तो भी व्यवहार में वह लाया नहीं जा सकता । इसलिये मैं इस मन्तव्य से हमदर्दी रखते हुए भी अव्यावहारिक होने के कारण विरोध करता हूं ।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sir, I rise to support the Resolution with just one reservation about the exception made in the Resolution regarding the reservation of seats in the Legislature. It is obvious that the spirit of it, with the exception of that particular clause, is eminently logical and rational, deserves every support. When we framed our Constitution and in fact throughout our national movement, we have not sought to provide any advantage for Hindu society or give the Hindu religion any special recognition although seventy per cent of our countrymen are Hindus. That was a very wise policy and we should stick to it.

We gave the Scheduled Castes and Tribes certain privileges. We gave

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

them these privileges not because they were Hindus but because of the recognition of the fact that we could not progress in our country with one section of the community in such a horrible state of backwardness; they have to be lifted out of their backwardness and therefore we have given them these facilities so that we may lift them out of their backwardness. For this reason we have conceived of these facilities as temporary, to be withdrawn as soon as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people come to a level with other communities. From this point of view, there is no sense in denying these privileges to the Scheduled Caste people because they have adopted another religion. The freedom of profession of any religion has been adopted by the Constitution as a Fundamental Right. Any Hindu can convert himself into a Muslim or a Christian or a Buddhist as he likes. That is his private affair and he should not be penalised simply for that conversion by changing the rights which he would otherwise have been entitled to, in the interest not not of himself but also of society as a whole.

I do not agree with Shri B. K. Gaikwad that the reason for conferring these privileges is untouchability. What is the question of untouchability as far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned? It is not untouchability? It is backwardness. In my State, for instance, untouchability is not prevalent in a virulent form. It does not exist so much. It is fast dying out, and yet, the Scheduled Caste communities are not very well off. They still face the same problems of social backwardness. Therefore, it is a question of social backwardness and not a question of untouchability. As far as this question is concerned, it does not matter whether they embrace Buddhism or Christiansty. A social backward people do not change their social backwardness, do not take out their backwardness, by embraeing a different religion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon has raised the question of the Christians in Kerala who have been converted from Scheduled Castes. The same principle is applied to them. Therefore, I support this resolution as far as this point is concerned.

My reservation is about the exceptions made. I do not see why the sponsor of the resolution, Shri D. A. Katti, should have made an exception in the case of Buddhist converts regarding the right to be represented in the legislature. The right of representation in the legislature is a very salutary right. For instance, if Shri Katti had not been in Parliament, it is doubtful whether resolutions of this kind would have come up, because in spite of all our best intentions and sympathy for the Scheduled Castes we are not always in a position to understand them since we do not come from that community, and sometimes we are apt to lose touch with them. Therefore, it is necessary that the community should be represented; by this process of reservation the community can be represented. So it is necessary for me to state on behalf of the Party to which I belong that if the resolution is pressed to a vote, we will support the resolution. We will vote in favour of the resolution, but we wish to make it known that we would vote for it by taking into consideration that reservation should also be made. We do not want that exception under the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When there is no amendment to that effect, how could it be done?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is for the public to know.

Shrimati Alva: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you have been pleased to extend the time further for the discussion of this resolution. However, nothing new has emerged from the extended time that you have been pleased to give.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I have made a mistake!

Shrimati Alva: I do not cast any reflection of that kind. Only, I was looking forward to hear something new. My hon. friend wants to extend the facilities, by this resolution, to the Scheduled Castes people after they have become neo-Buddhists. The provisions of the Constitution are known to each one of the hon. Members here. We are trying to follow the spirit of the Constitution as well as the letter of the Constitution. We would all like to eradicate the caste system that has been an evil for centuries past. But, however much we try to do it, it stands before us and stares at us. And now a new way of introducing that caste system is being afforded by this resolution so that the caste will pursue even those Scheduled Caste people who get into the Buddhistic fold.

The facilities given in the Constitution are two-fold. First of all, the special privileges are there, which of course are excepted in this resolution of Shri Katti, namely, those items which are provided in article 335, regarding posts and appointments. Seats in the legislatures are provided for in articles 330 and 332. Then there are safeguards that are recognised in the Constitution for the weaker sections of the people of India and they are enshrined in article 46 of the Constition. The article deals with the economic and educaional backwardness and provisions to that effect have been made in the Constitution. We derive sanctions from these provisions to promote and to ameliorate the Scheduled Caste people and to give them all benefit for the socio-economic development and betterment. My hon. friend wants us now to extend these things to the neo-Buddhist. One of the amendments—I think it was the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das—shows that the resolution is restrictive in nature. To that extent I am of opinion that a resolution of such a restrictive nature which does not embrace converts to other religions cannot stand. There is a legal flaw, and therefore it could not even be brought on the floor of the House in this manner. However since there was a large section of people in the Maharashtra State who have embraced Buddhism this resolution has been brought forward. We would like to know from the hon. Member the number of those who have become Buddhists in the Maharastra State.

An Hon. Member: Five lakhs.

Shrimati Alva: However, this resolution should have covered the converts to other religions also. It has been said times without number that there are a few religions that proclaim the universal brotherhood of man. (*Interruption*). What is true of Buddhism is also true of Christianity and of Islam We do not want the stigma that continues to remain in Hindu society to be carried and pursued in those faiths in which there is no stigma basically. Therefore, if Shri Gaikwad who argued that you must remain untouchabale after conversion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Even without reservation the stigma is continued in Christianity also.

Shrimati Alva: Let me have my say; the hon. Member has had his say. So, that argument will mean that that stigma will continue because of the narrowmindedness of society and the evil social approach. But especially the religions of Buddhism, Christianity and Islam as such do not sanction this sort of distinction or discrimination in their fold. Shri Gaikwad said that if you remain an untouchable after conversion you should get the benefit of the untouchables who suffer from that stigma.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I explain what I have said?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear hon. Minister. I will give him time to explain.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: There is some misunderstanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him time to explain his position. Let the hon. Minister continue.

15:58 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shrimati Alva: Shri Narayanankutty Menon said that the stigma pursues the man even though he may change his religion. It is very true. But he does not derive that stigma because the religion sanctions it. It is because of the weakness of society. Therefore, we do not want to recognize the weakness that exists in society and pollute even other religions that do not have this stigma either by sanction or by any other way.

Shri Shree Narayan Das, quoted from the Presidential Order—The Scheduled Castes (Amendment Act) Order, 1956. The matter is clear from that Presidential Order. Personally, speaking for myself, I would like the list of Scheduled Castes to shrink from year to year rather than to spread all around in society. According to that Order—Amendment of 1956—no person professing a religion different from Hinduism and Sikkhism shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes. The main point that the Mover of this resolution had in mind is to get the benefit for the socio-economic upliftment of the community. I would here like to remind him—of course, it may not be very much, by and large—that even among the Scheduled Castes we have the Buddhists. There are rich people. Their economic conditions are very, very sound basically. By and large, the people are not economically or socially looked after by society. But that is no argument for this resolution especially in the manner in which it has been brought forward.

Article 46 directs that special care should be taken. As I have said, the emphasis there is no education and economic upliftment. If we look to this, the new-Buddhists certainly would enter the category of other backward classes. They cannot demend the privileges given to Scheduled castes, having left the fold of that way of life in which the caste system is recognised. Therefore when they go into other backward classes we have given them a proper provision not only in the Five Year Plan, but also in the Constitution. The various States are looking after the other backward. We have not list of backward classes in the centre; we have left it up their own lists. They have drawn up and provisions are made for those who come under the category of other backward classes.

16 hrs.

Rightly speaking, the neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra should come under the category of other backward classes. But the Maharashtra State have so deemed it fit that they have given the neo-Buddhists also the benefits given to scheduled castes. We leave it to the States. The Centre does not want to interefere with the States. If he States so decide, they can do it, but there is no additional provision made under that head, because we cannot do that. We want to follow the spirit of the Constitution. Therefore, they will get what the other backward classes will get when they get into other religions—neo-Buddhist, Christianity and Islam.

In the second Five Year Plan, the total provision for education and other schemes was Rs. 8.30 crores. In the third Plan, the total provision would be, I think Rs. 9 crores. It is rising gradually, because we do recognise the other backward classes as considered and drawn up by the States.

Therefore, we do not want to stand in the way of the betterment of socio-economic conditions, because we do believe that not only the scheduled castes need help, but there are others who suffer from no stigmas of caste system, but still need help. As I said, there may be a scheduled caste man who may be very rich, as against his neighbour who may be extremely poor and needs all the help. Nevertheless, the principle underlying it is that we do not want to open the flood-gates to perpetuate the caste system, as it was said by Shri Ghosh on the last occasion of this debate. He also cited, I think, the case of Arya Samajists, who observe no caste and demand no privileges. Likewise, if you want to change into another faith, you should have the courage. Either you go into the new faith with new aspirations in society, or you remain where you are and demand your privileges. I think the two things are incompatible that you become a neo-Buddhist and still you want to hand on to the caste system. I personally feel that it is not right nor is it rational nor logical.

Shri Sonavane: They like to have the cake and eat it too.

Shrimati Alva: It also smacks of double standards. The days of double thinking, double-talking and double standards should be over. We do not want to have double-thinking and double standards from our neo-Buddists. We are very happy that with their convition, they have gone into the faith of Buddhism. We wish them well; we wish them strength and we wish them all the benefits that the respective States can give to the neo-Buddhists, wherever they happen to be. It is for the neo-Buddhists to go to the various States and demand. If the States feel that their claim is right and justifiable, then the respective States must make their own provision. The Centre has made it known to Maharashtra State and the centre is not in a mood to change its mind just now nor in the future, because we want a composite society now. If we are going to pollute those religions which believe in the universal brother hood of man, then there would be no end taking the caste system to a limit from where one could not withdraw.

Shri Menon talked of Kerala. What he said is quite true. What the mover and my hon. friend, Shri Gaikwad said is quite true, but that is human weakness. That is, there is no logic in arguing that because you are called a scheduled caste, you should continue to get the benefits as a scheduled caste.

Now, I come to the amendments that have been moved. There are two amendments. The first amendment that comes from Shri Manaen says that it should be extended to converts from Hindu religion to other religions. I am not going to accept this amendment. I do not think that the stigma of caste, according to this amendment, should be carried into other religions. In any case, I do not think that other religions also would like it because there is no sanction. Those who believe in brotherhood of man can give no sanction to caste system. In between two people, there may be caste system. But the overall picture is quite convincing. The main point is that the whole policy now is that we want to eliminate caste differences. Therefore, we cannot accept that amendment. Secondly the definition of scheduled castes is declared by the Presidential Order and we hold to it. The historical basis for demarcating groups of social disabilities is well known and we are looking forward to the day—I hope with the cooperation of the people in the House and outside that day will come closer—when these disabilities will drop one by one as the socio-economic development increases in tempo and society is cleansed of this evil. As I have said, it is prosperity that is the greatest leveller. The need is for education and prosperity and towards that end we have to go forward, not going here and there and taking your label of casteism into different folds. That is not the way. We want to lift the masses through socio-economic measures.

[Shrimati Violet Alva]

Provisions are given by the Centre and the States and we stand by those provisions. Therefore. I oppose this amendment.

Then, I come to the second amendment which has been moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das. My hon. friend has suggested that a Committee be appointed. I do not know what useful purpose that Committee would serve.

Mr. Chairman: I think only this amendment was moved and not the earlier one.

Shrmati Alva: I thought both were moved.

Mr. Chairman: On this one was moved about the appointment of a Committee; not the other one.

Shrimati Alva: I had the impression that the earlier one was also moved last time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was ruled out.

Shrimati Alva: Sir the constitutional position as regards this amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das is clear. The Committee will serve no useful purpose and I have explained it very fully *viz-a-viz* the State *viz-a-viz* the Centre as to how the States have been left to follow their own discretion. If they do want to provide for the Scheduled Castes in the Buddhist fold, then they will do so.

Sir, this Resolution mainly pinpoints all that has happened in Maharastra. In Maharashtra also the neo-Buddhists have acquired these benefits and facilities but the converts to other religions have not been given the same in Maharashtra itself; maybe, because their number is small; maybe because they do not believe in it. I think, it is a healthy sign because no one wants to go to enter a fold in which there is stigma. You get into the new sunshine and you bathe in that sunshine; you do not look back, you march ahead.

The hon. Member, Shri Naushir Bharucha has cited a case of the Supreme Court. I have not got at all the details with me. He cited, I think, Mahanubhava Panth case of 1954. I think the Supreme Court on facts concluded that the present day Mahanubhavas admit to the fold persons who elect to retain old caste system and that no instance was produced of the joining of Mahanubhava as such being outcasted and that the particular individual had twice married scheduled caste girls who were not Mahanubhavas and also led Scheduled Caste agitations and processions. It seems, therefore, that the ruling of the Supreme Court would be applicable to Mahanubhavas and not to Buddhists. I am speaking from whatever little information I have on the subject. However, we shall consult the Ministry of Law. Would the hon. Member, Shri Bharucha, be good enough to cite the case

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): AIR 1954 Supreme Court

Shrimati Alva: That is enough. So, Mahanubhavas observe caste system and, therefore, Mahanubhavas do not follow a faith in which they eradicate casteism altogether.

Now I think I have very fully explained our point of view. Therefore, I stand by the other backward classes, whose number may grow from year to year. In fact, I would like that number to grow and the Scheduled Caste number to fall. That list should shrink because by and large, the number of other backward classes will increase until economically India rises up. However, we have some information from the different States that economic uplift schemes are already in operation in States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujerat, Madras, Mysore and Punjab, and there is also reserva-

tion in service. Speaking of reservation, I think the picture is clearing up and more and more recruits are coming. I think the day would not be very far when we would be able to say that the weaker sections are coming up to a level that we expect them to come up to.

About the two Five Year Plans, I have said that a number of schemes are there to help them in the educational and economic field. We have also schemes to send students abroad from the weaker section of the people and everything possible is being done. Now, to become a Buddhist and still hang to this narrow definition by saying 'I still remain an untouchable" or "I demand the rights of an untouchable" is a contradiction in terms. Either you are a Buddhist and you are not an untouchable or *vce versa*. If you are an untouchable, you can never be a Buddhist because I do not think the concept of Buddhism accepts casteism especially this stigma that exists in the Hindu society of which society otherwise we are all so proud of. That stigma has come down the centuries. We are all thinking in the right manner and we want to reform it and, therefore, I would request Shri Katti, the mover of this Resolution, to withdraw it, because his purpose is served.

Now Neo-Buddhists are there in large numbers in Bombay. So, Bombay State is taking that into consideration. We have left it to the discretion of the various States, and as such, if the States so desire, they can go ahead. Nevertheless, we hold our own opinion that there shall be no casteism, no Scheduled Castes in Buddhism. That holds true. Therefore, for these reasons, I want to oppose the Resolution.

Firstly, the Government of India have not drawn up any list of other backward classes but have left it to the States. We do not want to make any invidious distinctions or make special provisions for Neo-Buddhists. We leave it to the States to decide finally. Secondly, Shri Katti's Resolution is confined to Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism. There are Scheduled Caste conversions to other religions also. As I have said, there is no justification for giving any special privileges to the converts to Buddhism alone We would argue it that way and we expect the hon. mover himself to cover that aspect of it, because otherwise this Resolution, as it stands, is far too restrictive in its nature and it goes out even by itself without any opposition, because it is a narrow Resolution that does not cover the whole subject.

Then, we have left it to the States to decide which classes should be treated as backward classes and what facilities should be given to them. The question of facilities to be given to the Neo-Buddhists is, therefore, left to the various States in India. Therefore, on these three grounds, and many other grounds that I have explained, I oppose the Resolution and I would request Shri Katti to withdraw it.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I ask one question? The hon. the Deputy Minister said that there are many Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra. But she has not given any figure. We do not know. It is said that there are many. But there is no data before the House. Nor has the mover given any figures. That is one thing.

Now, what is the criterion to determine that one is a Neo-Buddhist? And having become a Neo-Buddhist what is there to prevent him from going back and declaring as Scheduled Castes and demanding all the facilities? I want a clarification on these points.

Shrimati Alva: I do not know how many have become Buddhists in the State of Maharashtra. But the hon. Mover himself when he spoke . . .

Shri Sonavane: We do not accept his figures.

Shrimati Alva: ....said that there are a large number of Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra, that Maharashtra has accepted this and has given them the facilities. About the second point, who is to prove that one is a Buddhist. I have not gone into the question as to

[Shrimati Alva]

how one becomes a Buddhist, how he ceases to be one, etc. That the mover himself can explain.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Sir while replying to the debate on the Resolution the hon. the Deputy Minister said that we are observing untouchability and for the sake of facilities and safeguards we want that we should be treated as untouchables. That was not my point. My point was that Scheduled Castes live in villages. Even after their conversion the caste Hindus in that village treat them as untouchables. That does not mean that the Neo-Buddhists are observing untouchability among themselves.

My hon. friend Shri Sonavane said that the number of Buddhists is not known to him. He is perfectly right. He must wait for some time. The Census was over only recently. When we get the figures, I can assure him that in Maharashtra State he will find that a majority of the Scheduled Castes have been converted to Buddhism. He will come to know that.

Shri Sonavane: See that they do not relapse.

Shri Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to those hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. This debate was unexpectedly interesting. I had not expected that hon. Members would take so much interest in this.

Sir, while moving my resolution I placed before the House the whole case of the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes. In the course of my speech at times I had to use strong words. I was only speaking the truth. Some hon. Members from that side said that I used very strong language and I spoke harshly. Sir, I only spoke the truth and truth is always harsh. Therefore, I cannot help if hon. Members think that I spoke very harshly.

I have listened very carefully to the whole debate, and in particular to the hon. Deputy Minister. I had expected that she would refute the points that I had made. But unfortunately she did not do so. She has totally misunderstood the whole problem and many of the hon. Members have totally misunderstood what the problem is.

Shri Sonavane: You do not know the whole problem too.

Shri Katti: That day I said to be a Hindu one must have a caste. Caste confers a social status. There cannot be any Hindu without a caste. The scheduled castes are outcastes. They are not encompassed by the caste system. Therefore, they are not Hindus. In fact, they do not belong to any religion. So no question of changing the religion comes. Therefore, if they accept a religious faith, that alone cannot force them to lose all the privileges that they are having as a weaker section of the society. That was one point on which she could not threw any light.

Secondly, the principle governing the grant of these concessions to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is the same. But when the Scheduled Tribes people change the religion, they are not forced to lose these privileges, whereas when the Scheduled Caste people change the religion they are forced to lose them. This is something very strange. The principle is the same. I wanted some reply from the hon. Minister in this connection, but she did not give it.

Thirdly, to be a Hindu is not a condition precedent to be entitled to claim these rights. The true test is whether a particular man was regarded as an untouchable and has suffered on that account—not that untouchability is existing now and that he is still suffering—but whether the wounds he is carrying on account of the caste system. And on account of untouchability, whether he has suffered, whether he is disabled socially, economically, educationally and in other respects. If the answer is 'yes', then such a man

must get all the facilities. Your aim is a classless, casteless society. As Shri Narayanankutty Menon has put it, this is a class. This is one world, as I described on the previous day, and these people have suffered for centuries on account of the slavery that was imposed on them. According to the Constitution, you want to bring about a casteless and classless society, and you are marching towards a socialistic pattern of society. In such an effort that you are making, your duty is to raise these people also. But are you giving to put them down because they accepted some religion? What was the principle on which you extended these facilities to these people? What was the basis? That is more important. The basis was the social and economic disability. That is the basis. Has it ceased?

I explained the other day where the weakness of these people lies. The weakness is two-fold. One is that they are backward economically, socially, educatio1 ally and in many other respects. They are a weak, helpless and hapless people. That is one weakness.

Another is, the attitude of the people towards them. What others think of them is more important. I might think that I am the Lord of the whole world. But what you think of me is more important. So, what the other people think of them is important. They all observe untouchability. What the other people, Muhammadans, Caste Hindus, Christians and others think of these people today is more important. That is another weakness.

The question is whether by change of religion this weakness has ceased to exist. It has not. That is why many hon. Members have pointed this out, and Shri Ganpati Ram said that in spite of change of religion the weakness still continues. Our attempt is to get rid of caste. We do not want caste to exist in the country. We are fully convinced that caste has completely ruined the whole country and enslaved the country. Because of caste we are divided into water-tight compartments, and we must get rid of it. To embrace Buddhism is to get rid of casteism.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This is not a forum for preaching conversion of religion.

Shri D. A. Katti: I am not.

Dr. M. S. Aney: He is preaching.

Shri D. A. Ktti: The hon. Minister said that I am trying to introduce caste system, that I am trying to perpetuate the caste system, whereas our attempt is to eradicate it. We are out to uproot this caste system. We are opposed to it tooth and nail. Our attempt is to get rid of caste, whereas the hon. Minister has said that I am trying to perpetuate caste system by this resolution. I am surprised.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is so.

Shri Sonavane: It means that.

Shri D. A. Katti: Our attempt is to get rid of caste. Hence, to say that we are trying to perpetuate the caste system and charge us with that attempt is indeed strange logic. I do not know in what way Shri N. R. Ghosh and the other Members who say they are against this caste system are going to eradicate this caste system. But this is the only way that we have found. We believe in it. But, you may not believe in it.

Then, the hon. Minister asked 'Why not give the same facilities to the other converts from the Scheduled Castes?'. Well, I am fully prepared. When this principle will be accepted, naturally, there will be that logical conclusion that others will have to be given the same facilities, if they suffer on that account; I am prepared for that. But, in that case, is the hon. Minister prepared to accept such a resolution if I move again? That is the question that I would like to put.

Shri Sonavanae: The hon. Member may move and see what happens.

Shri D. A. Kutti: My hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon said that there are Christians in Kerala and they are also suffering, and they must also be given the same facilities. The hon. Minister says that this stigma is not to be carried into any other religion. It is a wonderful thing. To ask for economic help and help for educational upliftment and advancement is a stigma! The attempt is to wipe out the stigma. Nobody is taking this stigma into another religion. We want that this stigma should be completely wiped out. That is our attempt. But, here, the way of thinking is a bit different, and rather strange. The hon. Minister has again talked of safeguarding the spirit of the Constitution. I am also saying the same thing. I am saying that you must bring about a casteless and classless society, where you can find that your ideal of socialism can be realised.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The Prime Minister is doing it.

Shri D. A. Katti: We feel that the socialistic pattern of society should come about as early as possible. The hon. Minister said that that is the reason why the spirit of the Constitution has to be safeguarded. And she cited article 46 of the Constitution.

I would like to ask her whether by having this attitude, Government are safeguarding the spirit of article 46 of the Constitution. Article 46 says that it is the responsibility of Government to safeguard and protect the interests of the weaker sections. And who are those weaker sections? They are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Now, because of a change of religion, that weakness does not cease to exist. Still, these people continue to be weaker. That is why, it is a constitutional obligation to protect these people who constitute a weaker section of the people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by opposing this resolution, Government are really safeguarding that spirit.

Then, Shri Sadhan Gupta wanted to know why I restricted this resolution to educational and economic facilities only, and why I had excluded the political reservations. When the Bill was brought forward here to extend the period of political reservations, our party opposed it. We do not believe in political reservations. We want only these reservations in services, economic facilities, and educational facilities etc. just to help these people to go ahead and be lifted to the level of the rest of the society. That is our idea.

Shri Sonavane: If he does not believe in reservations, does he mean that his party would not contest elections for the reserved seats? Can my hon. friend assure us of that?

Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli): They are fairer than you.

Shri D. A. Katti: My hon. friend takes pride in being called a *chamaar*, I cannot help it. I shall not take pride in that. Even if you offer me a Ministership here and ask me to agree to be called a *chamaar* or a Scheduled Caste, I shall refuse it; I shall not accept it. I stand by my self-respect. I have not sold it. I shall not barter it away for some reserved seats. No sooner are these reserved seats abolished than Shri Sonavane will say exactly what I am saying now. But, now, there is the temptation. He is trying to please the ruling party by saying this kind of thing. I know why Shri Sonavane is saying this. He does not know what the number of Buddhists from Scheduled Caste is; he is closing his eyes to the naked truth that is there before him. And that is his habit.

Shri Sonavane: My complaint is that these people do not stick to their professions. That is my complaint.

Shri D. H. Katti: I know what Shri Sonavane is aiming at. Somehow he wants to please the ruling party, because he knows that the ruling party is opposing this resolution. It is rather a habit with him, somehow or other, whether by this way or by that way, by hook or by crook, to please the ruling party just to get the ticket for the election.

Shri Sonavane: No. We are point-out all your defects.

Shri D. A. Katti: That is why he is exhibiting that very thing. I regret very much the attitude taken up by the hon. Minister. However, I thank those hon. Members who have supported me in respect of this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Does Shri Shree Narayan Das wish to press his amendment?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: No, I ask for leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. D. A. Katti: I am not withdrawing my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The quesetion is:

"This House is of opinion that all the constitutional safeguards except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes".

Those in favour will kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Chairman: Those against will kindly say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Noes' have it. . . .

Some Hon Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Chairman: Let the division bell be rung.

16:34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why are the Ministers not present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Ministers are present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that all the constitutional safeguards except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes".

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Shri Prabhat
Katti, Shri D.A
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mullick, Shri B.C.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Patil Shri Balasaheb
Ramam, Shri
Rao Shri T.B. Vittal
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Singh, Shri P.N.
Sugandhi, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. [illegible]

Abdul Latif, Shri
Agadi, Shri
Ambalam Shri Subbiah
Ancy, Dr. M.S.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Balmiki Shri
Barupal Shri P.L.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Birbal Singh, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Dindod, Shri
Dora, Shri D.S.
Dube Shri Mulchand
Eacharan, Shri V.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hathi, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jinachandran, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Padit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kashi Ram Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J
Manjula, Devi Shrimati
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Morarka, Shri
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murty, Shri M. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri T.S.
Raghuramaiah Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Rampure, Shri M.
Ranbir singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Roy, Shri ffishwanath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh Shri K,N.
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sonavane, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwari pandit D. N.
Vyas, Shri R. C.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resut of the division is:

Ayes—**23**; Noes—74.

The Resolution was negatived.

16:36 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Sir, I am thankful to my hon. friend Shri Daljit Singh, who has authorised me, with the approval of the hon. Speaker, to move this Resolution. Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that in order to achieve the goal of socialistic pattern of society the individual incomes should be so regulated that the gap between maximum and minimum income is reduced to the ratio of 10 to 1.".

The Constitution of India secures justice, social, economic and political and guarantees equality of status and opportunity to all Indian citizens. There is a constitutional directive that the—

"State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That atmosphere of division should

have disappeared by now and there ought to be cordiality and unity.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandpuram): The light has not disappeared.

Shri Kalika Singh:

> .....justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life."

There are further directives requiring the State to all citizens an adequate means of livelihood, to secure the distribution and ownership and control of the material resources of the community as best to subserve the common good, to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, and to ensure equal pay for equal work and to safeguard the children and youth against economic exploitation.

Besides providing for special care of the weaker sections of the people, in particular, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Constitution enjoins on the State to secure to all the workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, a living wage and a decent standard of living.

In December 1954, the Parliament declared that the broad objective of economic policy should be to achieve the 'socialist pattern of society'. In pursuance of that the Second Five Year Plan, as a matter of policy, formulated the following four objectives:

(a) a sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;

(b) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;

(c) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and

(d) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Since the increase in national income as a result of rapid industrialisation following the Industrial Revolution in Britain under a capitalistic economy led to accumulation of wealth and concentration of economic power in the hands of a few to the social detriment of the countries as a whole in Europe, the national planners of India consistent with their social policy envisaged the balanced development of the country which will not only reduce the existing inequalities in income but will also ensure the fulfilment of the desired social objectives. The process of reducing inequalities requires the pruning of incomes at the top and raising of the levels of income below which, figuratively speaking, is putting up an economic structure with a preplanned ceiling and floor of incomes. In other words, the socialist society shall have maximum and minimum incomes fixed for its individual constituents. While expert economists have suggested vaguely ceiling of incomes in India, no effort has yet been made to lay down a proper floor on a suitable rock bottom plinth. To my mind, floor is more essential than ceiling; floor is laid down at the very foundation of the economic structure and as such touches the income level of the bulk of the labour force

A ceiling, on the other hand, affects an insignificant number of persons; its impact on the society, therefore, is merely psychological.

The Resolution as it is worded merely contemplates a system of socialist economy in India in which the highest income must be correlated to the lowest income and the ratio proposed is 10:1. The Resolution does not require the State to implement the objective through legislative measures or executive orders today but merely suggests an ideal or goal to be achieved in future and for that purpose a policy statement is all that is required. In this connection, I will refer to the report of the Taxation

[Shri Kolika Singh]

Enquiry Commission of 1953-54 which says.

> "The fixing of a ceiling on personal income on the basis of a reasonable multiple of the *per capita* or per family national income is a matter to which we have given much thought and it is our view that there should be a ceiling on net personal incomes after tax, which, generally speaking should not exceed approximately thirty times the prevailing average per family income in the country. We do not suggest that this is capable of immediate implementation but we think that it is important to strive by stages for its implementation over a period of time."

The Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan referring to the proposal of ceiling on income observed:

> "Obviously, a ceiling cannot be imposed merely by legislation. There are besides wage and salary incomes, incomes from property and entrepreneurship, the regulation of which raises quite complex issues. A ceiling on incomes has little significane unless it also involves a ceiling on property. Incomes from property or from business are difficult to regulate, except in so far as they come under the normal system of personal taxation."

The Planning Commission, therefore, approves the objective of placing a ceiling on incomes but explains away its difficulty on the ground that in India there is no ceiling on property so far. In my opinion the Planning Commission conveniently forgot to take into consideration the fact that under a uniform policy of the Government of India, ceiling on landed property is being fixed in all the States. The ceiling on land is being fixed on the multiple of a standard individual holding. The ratio between maximum and minimum acreage of a holding generally ranges from 5:1 to 10:1. Since more than 71 per cent people are dependent on agriculture the ceiling on land is likely to place the agricultural economy of the country on a real socialistic basis.

Individuals owning property other than land form a very insignificant proportion of the population and the actual ceiling will not affect even a lakh of people in the whole of India. To a question of mine in the Lok Sabha the hon. Minister replied that the number of multi-millionaires in India was 28 only. In the year 1958-59 the total number of assessees of all categories,—individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms and associations, registered firms and companies in India—was 8,40,137, who were assessed to a tax of Rs. 254.1 crores on a total assessable income of Rs. 1,174.6 crores. Individuals and Hindu undivided families having an income of over Rs. 50,000 numbered 1,867 only. The Planning Commission, therefore, in the present democratic set-up of India, following a socialist economy, will not find it hard to regulate the upper limit of the ownership of property by applying a ceiling, if it finds the same fair and equitable, and, at the same time, not damaging the system of production of wealth in the country.

Advocates of socialist society agree on certain basic and distinctive principles. They advocate (i) social ownership and operation of the means of production; (ii) a much more equal distribution of the national income; and (iii) democratic control of industry. The principal arguments in favour of socialism are, firstly, that it will eliminate the huge wastes due to competition; secondly, that it will eliminate private inheritance and the unearned income resulting from inheritance; thirdly, that it will give work to all who ought to work and relief to all who require it; and

fourthly, that it will result in democratic control of industry.

The National Planning Commission of India, it appears, from a close reading of the second Five Year Plan and the third Five Year Plan, has accepted the theory of socialist economy as adumbrated above, and therefore, it follows as a logical conclusion that not only the ownership of the property but income thereof must pass under the control of the State for the benefit of the society at large. Article 19 of the Constitution, read with article 31, authorises the State for depriving persons of the property for public purpose; and regulation of income levels of the community in a socialist economy is a public purpose. There is, therefore, no hindrance in the way of the Planning Commission, if it once decides to reduce inequalities of incomes to certain uniform standards in future.

It will be worth-while here in brief to examine the present economic position of India to see how far the three distinctive principles aforesaid can be applied with advantage at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should look up more frequently.

Shri Kalika Singh: I am seeing the notes because there are so many quotations. Therefore, I am reading from the notes. The principles of social ownership and operation of the means of production as also the democratic control of industry have not only been accepted but are being implemented to a great extent by the Planning Commission. The public sector has already made a great headway over the private sector, as will be clear from the speech made by Shri Manubhai Shah on the 10th April last while speaking on the Demands for Grants. Elaborating the policy of socialism, he said:

> "What can be greater proof—Rs. 60 crores of investment in the public sector in the first Plan, Rs. 720 crores in the second Plan, and Rs. 1,550 crores in the third Plan, as against Rs. 330 crores in the private sector in the first Plan, Rs. 850 crores in the second Plan and Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300 in the third Plan."

These figures, he said, did not include investment in power, which was Rs. 1,040 crores in the public sector as against Rs. 50 crores in the private sector.

As for the principle of much more equal distribution of the national income, its real implication is that wide disparities of income should be eliminated. The society has accepted ability rather than need as the criterion for reward of work and therefore, reasonable differences in income must be accepted as a necessary incentive and enterprise. Even in U.S.S.R., which has accepted the establishment in future of a communist society as different from a socialist society, there are wide disparities in income in the present socialist society there. Therefore, disparities are bound to remain for ever and to an extent the same is advantageous for the society.

The purpose of the resolution is to reduce the disparity to the minimum, to a ratio of 10:1. Wider disparities than this in a country with a large population living below subsistence level may not be tolerated by the enfranchised overwhelming majority.

The ceiling and the floor proposed in the resolution are not fixed but moving. Both will rise with the rate of progress in the national income and the *per capita* income. It is for this reason that I am not proposing definite amounts for the present. Reverting to the economic position of India, it may be pointed out that 70 per cent of the population depend on agriculture, 10 per cent. on industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 per cent. on commerce and 12 per cent. on services and other miscellaneous professions. The total

[Shri Kalika Singh]

working force according to the census of 1951 is 14.32 crores out of which 10.36 crores are engaged in agriculture only which gives the lowest *per capita* return in the world. The rate of progress in production is so low that it is only by the year 1977 that doubling in *per capita* income may be expected.

Without accepting the policy of distributive justice, the State can remove much of the inequality of income through other governmental measures, e.g., by providing partially or fully free of cost the components of living. The U. N Committee on Standard of Living in 1953 accepted the following components in fixing a standard level of living: 1. Health including demographic conditions. 2. Food and nutrition 3. Education including literacy and skills. 4. Conditions of work. 5 Employment situation. 6. Aggregate consumption and saving. 7. Transportation. 8. Housing including household facilities. 9. Clothing 10. Recreation and Entertainment. 11. Social security. 12. Human Freedom.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Under Rule 176, perhaps Shri Kalika Singh has been authorised by Shri Daljit Singh to move the resolution. But has he also been authorised to read his speech? Is he reading Shri Daljit Singh's speech?

Shri Kalika Singh: I generally speak extempore, but because there are so many quotations, I have noted them down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member would realise that when a speech is prepared and read, it loses that interest which is required in a debate. Members have begun to talk among themselves and there were some interruptions that this may be laid on the Table of the House. I noticed when he was reading, he said "e.g.". If he had spoken, he must have said "for example". It looks very odd when the Member himself is reading the speech and says "e.g." What would that mean? (*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): The trend of his speech should not be cut. He should be allowed to go on.

Shri Kalika Singh: I said that 12 components of living standard were accepted by a U.N. Committee. It is different from that laid down in the Kanpur working class cost of living index and in the Bombay consumers' index. Therefore, as that gives a list of 12 components, I have taken that as a better standard than the one prescribed in the Kanpur index or in the Bombay index. I have already enumerated six of the components. The seventh is transportation; eighth—housing including household facilities ninth—clothing; tenth—recreation and entertainment; eleventh—social security, and twelfth—human freedom.

Now, Sir, if the Government wants to reduce the inequality of income in India, it may not fix a ratio of 10:1 just as it is proposed in the Resolution, but it may at least try to find out from the list of components of the standard of living, as accepted by the United Nations Committee, as to how many of them should be selected as facilities to be provided to different sections of the population so that the minimum and the maximum level of income may be fixed at a level which may be accepted under a socialist economy.

Sir, the availability of food in India per head is 1,700 calories as against the required standard of 3,000 calories.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Finance Minister consumes only 1,200 calories.

Shri Kalika Singh: I am not concerned with the Finance Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about his Deputies and Assistants?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We make it up.

Shri Kalika Singh: Here, in India, with a poor agricultural economy, food is the biggest component of the standard of living and 64 per cent of the income of an average individual in India is consumed in the purchase of food requirements. It is very much essential that Government must come to the help of the average individual if his standard of living is below the subsistence level. Out of the twelve components of the standard of living which I have enumerated, I would suggest that the Government should first provide facilities in respect of item No. 1, that is, health; item No 3, that is, education including literacy and skills and item No. 4, which is most important, that is, conditions of work. There are other things also, that is, clothing, recreation and entertainment, social security and human freedom in respect of which, I suggest, the Government may fix an order of priorities for providing such facilities as it chooses. I am not fixing the minimum level of income that should be provided to the average individual by the Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the hon. Member mean that clothing is unnecessary?

Shri Kalika Singh: Clothing is necessary. I say there are twelve components of the standard of living and it is for the Government to choose items from amongst the list of components which should be provided to the people first and as regards others, that is, clothing, housing etc. the Government may provide facilities after fixing priorities. The aim of the Government should be to bring down the inequality to the minimum and to reduce the disparity of income to the ratio of 10:1. Before I conclude, I would quote Mr. G. C. Whipple who said:

> "A nation's true wealth lies not in its lands and waters, not in the forests and mines, not in its flocks and herds, not in its dollars but in its healthy and happy men, women and children."

17 hrs.

That was the ideal set by Mahatma Gandhi and being pursued by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. With these words, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that in order to achieve the goal of socialistic pattern of society the individual incomes should be so regulated that the gap between the maximum and minimum income is reduced to the ratio of 10 to 1."

17·01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 1, 1961/Vaisakha 11, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday, April 28, 1961/Vaisakha 8, 1883 (Saka)*]

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4073.	Development of colonies in Delhi	14354-55
4074.	Fertilizers and improved seeds	14355
4075.	Integration of Panchayat Raj	14355-56
4076.	P. & T. Employees	14356-57
4077.	Punarnava	14357
4078.	Promotion to the Posts of Senior Accountants	14358
4079.	Tailoring of P. & T. Uniforms	14358-59
4080.	*Deluxe* train Dining Car staff	14359-60
4081.	Sub-Post Offices in Madras State	14360
4082.	Minor irrigation projects in Madras State	14360-61

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
4083.	Leprosy control in Madras State	14361–62
4084.	Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi	14362
4085.	C.D. Programme in India	14362–63
4086.	Apex MarketingCo-operative Society, Manipur	14363–64
4087.	Godowns for Agricultural Societies in Manipur	14364–65
4088.	Demand of Fertilizers in Manipur	14365
4089.	Deep-Sea Fishing in the Bay of Bengal	14365–66
4090.	Forest Development in Madras State	14366
4091.	Reconstitution of Reserve Forests in Tripura	14366–67
4092.	Demarcation of Tea-Estates in Tripura	14367
4093.	Floods in Tripura	14367–68
4094.	Fishery loans in Tripura	14368
4095.	Reclamation of Suk Sugar in Tripura	14368–69
4096.	Electrification of Asansol-Waria Section	14369
4097.	Electrification in Orissa	14369–70
4098.	Public Co-operative Organisation in Himachal Pradesh	14370–71
4099.	Kailash Co-operative Society in Mahasu Distt. (Himachal Pradesh)	14371–73
4100.	C.H.S. in Rural Areas	14373
4101.	Janata Train between Madras and Clacutta	14373–74
4102.	Derailment of goods train on W. Railway	14374
4103.	Death of a coulpe near Bharatgarh station	14374–75
4104.	Telephone connections in Delhi and New Delhi	14375–76
4105.	Cheque system in Postal Savings Banks	14376–77
4106.	Irrigation Water Rates	14377
4107.	Reservation for V.I.Ps. in trains	14377–78
4108.	Ford Foundation Aid for Family Planning	14378
4109.	Bridge over the Narmada Near Rajghat	14379
4110.	Pampavati Dam Projcet	14379–80
4111.	Pampavati Dam	14380
4112.	Electricity from Mata Tila Dam	14381
4113.	Power Station at Bandel	14381
4114.	International conference re. soil conservation at Ankara	14381–82
4115.	Community Welfare Council	14382
4116.	Non-Registered Medical Practitioners in India	14382
4117.	Fruit Production in U.P.	14383–84
4118.	Sale of Defective Thermometers in Delhi	14384
4119.	Electricity Division in Manipur	14385
4120.	Commemoration stamp	14385
4121.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Kitchner Road, New Delhi	14386
4122.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Main Vinay Nagar, New Delhi	14386–87
4123.	Open Air Cinema in Main Vinay Nagar, New Delhi	14387
4124.	Post Office and Public Call Office in Andrews Ganj, New Delhi	14387–88
5125.	Upgrading of teachers	14388
4126.	Publication of the Ministry	14388–89
4127.	Khujriaghat-Malda Railway Line	14389
4128.	Claim tracers on N. Railway	14389–90
4129.	Travelling allowances to Guards on N.E. Railway	14390–91
4131.	Messengers and Boy-Peons in Telegraph Offices	14391
4132.	Power rates for Industries	14391–92

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 14392–94

Shri P. G. Deb called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the inadequate arrangements by the Delhi Administration on the Jumna bathing Ghats on the last Baisakhi day which resulted in the death of 5 persons due to drowning in the river.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B.N. Datar) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

MINUTES AND REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE 14,394-14395

(1) A copy each of the Minutes of sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports were laid on the Table :

(*i*) 126th, 127th and 138th Reports on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food).

(*ii*) 129th, 130th and 131st Reports on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture).

(*iii*) 133rd Report on the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Cooperation).

(2) Hundred and Thirty-eight Report was presented.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 14394

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 20th April, 1961.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES . . 14395

Twelfth Report of the Committee of Privileges was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED 14396-97

The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Bill, 1961.

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED . . . 14397

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for the consideration of the Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 14398—14456

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Income-tax Bill, 1961 to Select Committee continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 14456

Eighty-fourth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION—NEGATIVED 14456—14514

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Safeguards to Buddhist converts moved by Shri D.A. Katti on the 14th April, 1961 concluded. The House divided and the Resolution was negatived by 74 votes to 23.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 14513—24

Shri Kalika Singh moved the Resolution re. Regulation of individual incomes The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MAY 1, 1961/VAISAKHA 11, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Income-tax Bill, 1961 to Select Committee.

Consideration and passing of Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants Relief Bill.